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HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF
THE SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

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TO THOSE
WHO MAY DESIRE TO LEARN OR TO TEACH
HEBREW
BY AN INDUCTIVE METHOD
THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

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INTRODUCTORY METHOD.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The student of a language must acquire three things: (1) a working vocabulary of the language, (2) a knowledge of the grammatical principles of the language, (3) an ability to use this vocabulary and to apply these principles, so as to gain the best results, whether for a literary or an exegetical purpose.

While all agree as to the end desired, the method of attaining this end is a question in dispute. According to one view, the student is first to learn the principles as they are laid down in the grammars, and then apply them to selected words, or short sentences. And after a short preliminary training of this sort, he is plunged headlong into a text without notes of any kind, and expected to make progress, and to enjoy the study. His vocabulary is to be learned by looking up the words in the Lexicon, until they become familiar. Different phases of this method are in use among teachers of Hebrew; but all follow practically the same order, (1) study of grammar, (2) application of grammar.

It is the purpose of this volume to furnish a text-book, which shall assist in acquiring the Hebrew language by a different method. The method employed may be called an inductive one. The order of work which it advocates is, *first*, to gain an accurate and thorough knowledge of some of the "facts" of the language; *secondly*, to learn from these facts the principles which they illustrate, and by which they are regulated; *thirdly*, to apply these principles in the further progress of the work. A few words of explanation are needed at this point:—

(1) The method is *an* inductive, not *the* inductive method; and while, upon the whole, it is rigidly employed throughout the course, a slight departure is made at times, in order to make more complete the treatment of a subject, for some detail of which an example has not occurred.

(2) The term "facts," as used, includes data from whatever source gathered; not merely the grammatical forms found in the

passages studied, but also the paradigms which contain these and other forms systematically arranged.

(3) It is not to be supposed that a long time must elapse before the beginner is ready to take hold of principles. On the contrary, he is taught important principles, and that, too, inductively, during the first hour's work. The three processes are all the while going on together. He is increasing the store of "facts" at his command, and, at the same time, learning from the facts thus acquired new principles, and applying these principles to the new forms continually coming to his notice. Great care must be exercised, however, that the correct order be followed. Let him attempt to learn no principle of which he has not had several illustrations. Let him be required to apply no principle the application of which he has not already learned from familiar cases.

(4) The memorizing of the "facts" of a language, before a knowledge of the principles has been acquired is, indeed, a piece of drudgery; yet not so great as is the memorizing of grammar without a knowledge of the "facts." Nor will it long remain drudgery; for very soon, the student will begin to see analogies, to compare this word with that, and, in short, to make his own grammar. From this time, there will be developed such an interest in the work, that all thought of drudgery will pass away.

The question is frequently asked, How is the first lesson given? A brief statement must suffice:—

The first word of Genesis I. 1 is written on the board, and the English equivalent of each consonant and vowel-sound indicated to the student. The word, as a whole, is then pronounced, and its meaning given. The student is called upon to pronounce it, and to give its meaning. The second word is taken up and treated in the same manner. Then the two words are pronounced together, and their meaning given. After this, each remaining word is considered; and with each new word a review of all the preceding words is made. When he has learned thus to pronounce the entire verse, and to give a Hebrew word when its English equivalent is named, the student is shown the "Notes" on pages 13, 14 of the "METHOD," where, for his private study, he will find, for substance, the aid already given orally. His attention is also directed to the "Observations," with most of which he has been made familiar by the previous work. He is now informed that at the following recitation he will be expected (1) to pronounce the

verse without hesitation from the pointed Hebrew (*Manual*, p. 7); (2) to pronounce it, and write it on the board, from the English translation (*Manual*, p. 18); (3) to pronounce it, and write it on the board from the unpointed text (*Manual*, p. 29); (4) to write the transliteration of it, as given in the "Notes" or in the *Manual*, p. 39. The absolute mastery of the verse is, therefore, the first thing. There will remain to be taken up, (1) the "Notes," for all of which the student is held responsible; (2) the "Observations," which he is expected to recall, at the suggestion of the word on which the observation is based; (3) the "Word-Lesson," which, at first, includes few words not contained in the verse or verses of the Lesson, and which is to be learned in such a manner that when the English word is pronounced, the Hebrew equivalent will be given; (4) the "Exercises," which are to be written on paper beforehand, copied on the board in the class-room, criticised by instructor and class, and corrected by each student on his paper.

The "Topics for Study" are intended to furnish a resumé of the more important points touched upon in the Lesson. By their use, a rapid and helpful review of the hour's work is accomplished.

In subsequent "Lessons," a "Grammar-Lesson" is assigned. In every case, however, the instructor should read and explain each reference to the class before asking them to prepare it.

The "Lessons" cover chapters I-VIII. of Genesis, and include a formal study of almost every important portion of the grammar, except the Accents, the Euphony of Vowels, the Euphony of Consonants, the Verb with Suffixes, the Irregular Nouns, and the Inflection of Feminine Nouns, to all of which, however, numerous allusions and references are made in the "Notes."

All the help possible is given the student in the first fifteen "Lessons." But from this point he is led gradually to rely more and more upon himself. The "Lessons" will be found to contain more, perhaps, than some classes can prepare for a single recitation, although this will depend largely upon the character of the class and the number of recitations during a week. It was deemed best, however, to make them thus, since it is an easy matter for the instructor to indicate that a certain portion of the exercises may be omitted. The author himself will feel inclined to require everything in the "Lessons."

Special attention is invited to the "Review-Lessons," in the study of each of which two or more recitations may profitably be spent.

The "METHOD" is understood to include also the "MANUAL," although the latter, for a sufficient reason, is paged separately, and given a title-page and preface of its own.

For the material contained in these Lessons, and for its arrangement, the author is indebted to no one. The book, as it now appears, presents the results of five years' experience, during which it has been his privilege to teach not less than five hundred men their first lesson in Hebrew.

Many valuable hints have been received from Mr. Frederic J. Gurney, by whom great assistance has been received in the work of the Correspondence School of Hebrew. He has also kindly helped in the preparation of manuscript for the printer, and in revising the proof-sheets. For similar service the author is indebted to Mr. C. E. Crandall, and to Rev. John W. Payne. To the latter credit is also due for his painstaking care in the typographical work of the book.

With a faith in the Inductive Method, which grows stronger every year, and with the hope that the time may soon come when many others shall have an equally strong faith in it, the author commits the "METHOD" to its friends.

W. R. H.

MORGAN PARK, September 1, 1885.

NOTE TO FOURTH EDITION.

Several corrections have been made, but no changes of any consequence. The author cannot but feel gratified that the "METHOD" has so well stood the practical test of the classroom. For suggestions and criticisms, to be used in the preparation of future editions, he will be under obligations.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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LESSON I.—GENESIS I. I.¹

[To the student:—Let it be understood from the outset that nothing short of complete mastery, and that, of everything in the Lesson, will accomplish the end in view. Not a needless word or statement has been inserted. Let it be a matter of principle to do just what is assigned,—no more, no less.]

1. NOTES.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית—b'rē'-šîth (two syllables)—*In-beginning*:

a. *Six letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א, called 'ālěph,² not pronounced, but represented by ' ; שׁ (š, = sh); י (y), here silent after ׀; ת (th, as in *thin*).

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (°) under ב, pron. like *e* in *below*, see § 5. 6. *a*,³ ׀ (ē), like *ey* in *they*; יֿ (î), like *i* in *machine*.

2. בָּרָא—bā-rā' (two syllables)—(he) *created*:

a. *Three letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א (') called 'ālěph,² see above.

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:—Both ׀ (ā), like *a* in *father*.

3. אֱלֹהִים—'ēlô-hîm (two syllables)—*God* (literally *Gods*):

a. *Five letters*:—א ('); ל (l); ה (h); י (y), silent after ׀; מ (m).

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (°), like *e* in *met*, quickly uttered, § 5.

6. *e*; ׀ (ô), like *o* in *note*; יֿ (î), see 1. b.⁴

c. The accent ׀, with ׀, marks this word as the middle of the verse.

4. אֶת—'ēth—not translated, but represented in translation by).

5. הַשָּׁמַיִם—hăš-šā-mă-yîm (four syllables)—*the-heavens*:

a. *Five letters*:—ה (h); שׁ (š, = sh), but שׁ (with a dot in its bosom) is š doubled; מ (m) (written so at beginning or in middle of a word); י (y), not silent as before but like *y* in *year*; מ (m), written so at end of a word, § 3. 2.

b. *Four vowel-sounds*:—׀ (ă), like *a* in *hat*, § 5. 1; ׀, see 2. b; ׀ (ă); ׀ (ÿ), like *i* in *pin*, § 5. 2.

¹ The text of Gen. 1:1 will be found on page 7 of the "Hebrew Manual," 2d ed.; the transliteration, on page 39; the translation, on page 18.

² This word is pronounced as if spelled Ah-lef, the *ah* having the sound of *a* in *father*.

³ References preceded by § are to the "Elements of Hebrew," 6th ed.

⁴ References without § are to preceding Notes in these Lessons.

c. The sign \neg under \beth is used arbitrarily in these Lessons to indicate the syllable which is to receive the accent when, as in this word, it is the penult.

6. וְאֵת —w'ēth (one syllable)—*and*-(h), see 4:

a. *Three letters*:— ו (w), like *w* in *water*; א ('); ת (th).

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:— \neg (ē), see 1. b; \neg (ē), see 1. b.

7. הָאָרֶץ —hā'ā-rēṣ (three syllables)—*the-earth*:

a. *Four letters*:— ה (h); א ('); ר (r); ץ (ṣ), like *ts* in *gets*, § 2. 7.

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:— \neg (ā); \neg (ā); \neg (ē), like *e* in *met*.

c. The accent \neg , under א , marks this word as the end of the verse; the ; is equivalent to a period.

2. OBSERVATIONS.

1. The letters in this verse are:—(1) א , (2) ב , (3) ה , (4) ו , (5) י , (6) ל , (7) מ , (8) ם , (9) ן , (10) ר , (11) ש , (12) ש , (13) ת .

2. The vowel-sounds:—(1) \neg , (2) \neg , (3) \neg , (4) \neg , (5) \neg , (6) \neg , (7) \neg , (8) \neg , (9) \neg .

3. To be carefully distinguished in pronunciation are:—

(1) \neg (ē), \neg (ē), \neg (ē), \neg (ē); (2) \neg (ā), \neg (ā); (3) \neg (ī), \neg (ī).

4. Above the line, a dot is *ô* (as in *note*); below the line, it is *ï*.

5. The Hebrew is written from right to left. [(as in *pin*).

6. The plural ending of masc. nouns is ִּים (îm), as in אֱלֹהִים (lit., *Gods*); cf. the English *cherub-îm*, and *seraph-îm*.

7. אֵת (ēth), not translatable, is a sign placed before the object of a verb, when that object is both direct and *definite*.

8. The preposition *in* (ב) and the conjunction *and* (ו) are never written separately, being always *prefixed* to the following word.

9. When it is desired to pronounce a letter *twice in succession*, the letter is written but *once*, and a dot inserted (see שׁ) in its bosom.

10. The letter of the Definite Article (*the*) is ה (h).

11. Most words are accented on the ultima; those which are accented on the penult, have, in this book, the sign \neg .

12. Every syllable begins with a consonant.

3. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| (1) אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i> | (5) בּ <i>in</i> | (9) מִשַּׁל ¹ <i>he-ruled</i> |
| (2) אָמַר ¹ <i>he-said</i> | (6) בָּרָא ¹ <i>he-created</i> | (10) רֵאשִׁית <i>beginning</i> |
| (3) הָאָרֶץ <i>the-earth</i> | (7) הֵ, הֶ <i>the</i> | (11) שָׁמַיִם <i>heavens</i> |
| (4) אֶת) | (8) וְ <i>and</i> | (12) שָׁמַר ¹ <i>he-kept</i> |

4. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *And-beginning*; (2) *And-heavens*; (3) *He-created*)(*the-earth and-*)(*the-heavens*; (4) *God kept* (Hebrew order : *kept God*))(*the-heavens*; (5) *God (is)² in-heaven(s)*; (6) *God ruled* (Hebrew order : *ruled God*); (7) *In-beginning God said*; (8) *The (הֵ)-beginning*; (9) *the (הֶ)-God*; (10) *And-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English :—(1) וְהַשָּׁמַיִם; (2) שָׁמַר; (3) אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָרֶץ; (4) וְהָרֵאשִׁית; (5) אָמַר הָאֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters :—(1) שָׁמַר, (2) אָמַר, (3) מִשַּׁל, (4) בּ, (5) וְ, (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם, (7) בָּרָא, (8) וְאֶת, (9) אֱלֹהִים, (10) הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters :—(1) lā, (2) lās, (3) hîl, (4) bē, (5) rā, (6) yîm, (7) îm, (8) l°, (9) l°, (10) lē.

5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The sounds represented by the letter *e* as variously printed.
- (2) The plural ending; the preposition *in*; the conjunction *and*.
- (3) The sign אֶת; the method employed to indicate the doubling of a letter.
- (4) The article; the usual place of the accent; the difference between מ and ׀.

¹ A verb in the past tense 3d person singular masculine.

² Parentheses () enclose words which are not to be rendered into Hebrew.

LESSON II.—GENESIS I. 2a.

1. NOTES.

8. וְהָאָרֶץ—w'hā-'ā-rēg—*and-the-earth*: see 7, preceding Lesson.

9. הָיְתָה—hā-y'thā (two syllables)—(she) *was*:

a. 1st syllable, הָ (hā), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syllable, יְתָה (y'thā); the final ה is silent, as always at the end of a word; the ׀ is a vowel-sound, but not a vowel, and goes with what follows.

c. The sign ׀ with ׀ indicates a secondary accent, § 18.

10. תְּהוֹ—thō-hû (two syllables)—(a)-*desolation*:

a. 1st syl., ת (th), ׀ (ō, not ô), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syl., ה (h), ׀ (û), like oo in *tool*, ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

11. וּבְהוֹ—wā-bhō-hû (three syllables)—*and-(a)-waste*:

a. ב is not *b* (ב), but *bh*, pronounced like *v* in *vote*.

b. Each syllable ends in a vowel-sound (ā, ō, û), § 26. 1.

12. וְחֹשֶׁךְ—w'hō-šekh (two syllables)—*and-darkness*:

a. ׀ (w); ח (h), a harsh *h*-sound, § 2. 3; שׁ (š, = *sh*); ׀ (kh), like *k* in *book*.

b. ׀ ('); the ׀ over שׁ serves also for the vowel ō; ׀ (ë).

c. w'hō, ending in a vowel-sound, is an *open* syllable; šekh, ending in a consonant, is a *closed* syllable, § 26. 1, 2.

d. The ׀ in ׀ must be written, but has no sound.

13. עַל־פָּנָי—'āl+p'nê (two syllables)—*upon+faces-of*:

a. ע ('), not pronounced, called 'ā-yîn, § 2. 2; ל (l); פ (p); נ (n).

b. The ' after ׀ (ê) is silent, as was that after ׀ (î), see 1. b.

c. The sign ׀ is the Hebrew hyphen, represented by +.

d. These two words, *upon* and *faces-of*, are pronounced as if one.

14. תְּהוֹם—th'hôm (one syllable)—*abyss*:

a. A syllable beginning with two consonants, but between them is the short *e*-sound described in § 5. 6. a.

b. The syllable ends in a consonant,—it is *closed*, § 26. 2.

c. As ' is silent after ׀ or ׀, so ׀ is silent under ׀ (ô).

d. ׀, see 3. c, preceding Lesson.

2. LETTERS AND VOWELS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

י	ה	ב	ח	־	ֿ	ֿ
ח	ך	ס	נ	ֿ	ֿ	יֿ
ב	נ	א	י	ֿ	יֿ	ֿ
ע	ר	ץ	פ	ֿ	ֿ	ֿ
ש	ת	ו	ב	ֿ	וֿ	ֿ
ל	פ	מ	ה	וֿ	ֿ	ֿ

Suggestion.—Study this table until every sign has been mastered. It contains sixteen out of the twenty-two letters, and eleven out of the fifteen vowel-signs in Hebrew.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

13. New letters: (1) ב, (2) ח, (3) ך, (4) ע, (5) פ, (6) נ.

14. New vowels: (1) וֿ, (2) יֿ, (3) וֿ; but יֿ and וֿ (ê and ô) are pronounced just like ׀ and ׀ (ē and ō), the former having what is termed a *fuller* writing.

15. ׀, called Š'wâ, is a vowel-sound, but is only a *half*-vowel.

16. While the conjunction *and* (ו) is usually written with Š'wâ (thus: וֿ), it is once written in this lesson וֿ (wā).

17. Syllables ending in a vowel-sound are called *open*; ending in a consonant, they are called *closed*.

18. Observe the difference between ב (b) and ב (bh); ח (h) and ח (h); א (') and ע ('); ו (w) and ו (û).

19. Observe that י is silent after ׀ or ׀; ו, under ׀ or with a dot in it (וֿ); ח, at the end of a word.

20. The Hebrew verbal inflection distinguishes *gender*.

21. While most Hebrew words are accented on the ultima, see Obs. 11, *four* words in this Lesson, out of *seven*, have the accent on the penult, as shown by the position of the sign ׀.

22. The Hebrew says: *faces-of abyss*, not *faces of-abyss*; that is, the *first* of two words in the genitive relation suffers change, not, as in Latin or Greek, the *second*.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. § 2. 1—3, 6, 8, The pronunciation of א, ה, ע, ח, ש, ו.
2. § 3. 1, Order of writing; extended letters.
3. § 9. 1, and § 5. 6. a, Š'wâ, its representation and pronunciation.
4. § 26. 1, 2, Open and Closed Syllables.
5. § 49. 1, The ordinary writing of the conjunction
and (ו).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (13) בָּהוּ <i>waste</i> | (16) חֹשֶׁךְ <i>darkness</i> | (19) פָּנִים <i>faces</i> |
| (14) הָיָה <i>he-was</i> | (17) עַל <i>upon</i> | (20) תָּהוּ <i>desolation</i> |
| (15) הִיָּתָה <i>she-was</i> | (18) פְּנֵי <i>faces-of</i> | (21) תְּהוֹם <i>abyss</i> |

Note.—The word for *waste*, when it stands by itself, is בָּהוּ (*bō-hû*), not בְּהוּ (*bhō-hû*); so we say תָּהוּ (*tō-hû*) *desolation*, not תְּהוּ (*thō-hû*), and תְּהוֹם not תְּהוֹם.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-beginning was (f.) the-earth*; (2) *Darkness was upon+the-earth*; (3) *Desolation (תָּהוּ, not תְּהוּ) was (m.) upon+faces-of the-heavens*; (4) *Faces*; (5) *Faces-of abyss*; (6) *God ruled in-(= over)-darkness*; (7) *God-of (אֱלֹהֵי) the-heavens*; (8) *God was in-beginning*; (9) *He-created)(the-earth and-)(the-heavens*; (10) *The-earth was (f.)*.

2. To be translated into English:—

- (1) חֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ וְעַל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם;
 (2) הִיָּתָה הָאָרֶץ בְּחֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי תְּהוֹם;

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) פָּנִים, (2) הָיָה, (3) אֱלֹהֵי,
 (4) הִיָּתָה, (5) תְּהוֹם, (6) תְּהוֹם, (7) תָּהוּ, (8) תָּהוּ, (9) בָּהוּ, (10)
 בְּהוּ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā, (2) hû, (3) hă, (4) hō, (5) hî, (6) hō, (7) hā, (8) nîm, (9) 'āl, (10) šekh, (11) pā, (12) šā.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Two ways of writing *and*. (2) The circumstances under which ' and ׀ are silent. (3) New letters and vowel-sounds. (4) Open and closed syllables. (5) The sign ׀; its representation and pronunciation. (6) Extended letters. (7) Words in the genitive relation.

LESSON III.—GENESIS I. 2b, 3.

1. NOTES.

15. וְרוּחַ—w'rû(ă)ḥ (one syllable)—*and-spirit-of*:

- a. Three consonants:—ו (w), ר (r), ח (ḥ) the harsh *h*-sound.
- b. The conjunction *and* (ו) written with Š'wâ, § 49. 1; ׀ = û, as *oo* in *fool*; the ׀ (ă) to be pronounced *before* the ח, and not after it.
- c. This word is treated as having but one syllable, the ' and ă not counting as full vowels.

16. מְרַחֶפֶת—m'ră-ḥé-phêth (three syllables)—*brooding*:

- a. פ is *ph*, (= *f*), while פ is *p*; cf. ב *bh* (= *v*) and ב *b*, § 12. 1. N.
- b. מְ open syllable, ח open, פֶּת closed, § 26. 2.
- c. ׀ indicates that the form is a participle; ת, that it is feminine.

17. : הַמַּיִם—hă-mā-yîm (three syllables)—*the-waters*:

- a. מ = *m*, מ = *mm*: a point in a letter preceded by a full vowel indicates doubling, and is called Dāghēš-forṭe, § 13. 1, cf. שׁ (5. a).
- b. The ' here precedes ׀ and begins the syllable, and so is sounded (as *y* in *year*).
- c. The article *the* is ה, with ׀ under it and Dāghēš-forṭe in the following consonant; cf. הַשָּׁמַיִם (5), § 45. 1.
- d. The accent ֿ indicates the end of the verse; ; always follows this accent.

18. וַיֹּאמֶר—wă-yô'-mër—(three syllables)—and-(he)-said, §§ 26. 1, 2, 3; 13. 1:

- The root of this form is אָמַר ('ā-mär) *he-said*, § 55. 1, 2.
- The prefixed ' indicates the future, וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*.
- The conjunction (וַ) connects this sentence with the preceding, and also makes the *future (he-will-say)* = a *past (and-he-said)*. This seeming anomaly will be explained later; it is sufficient here to learn that אָמַר = *he-said*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *and-he-said*.

19. יְהִי—y'hî+—*shall-be* (or *let-be*), §§ 10. 1; 26. 1; 17. 1:

- The first ' indicates the future as in וַיֹּאמֶר. [§ 27. 1]
- The י being only a *half-vowel*, this word has but one syllable,
- The root of this form is הָיָה *he-was*; cf. הָיְתָה (9) *she-was*.

20. אֹר—'ôr—*light*, §§ 5. 5; 26. 2:

- א has no sound, but is represented by ' , § 2. 1.
- ו, with a point over it, unites with the point, as in תְּהוֹם (14).

21. וַיְהִי—wă-y'hî+—*and-(there)-was*, § 17. 1:

- The conjunction here, as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), not merely *connects*, but *converts* the future (*shall be*) into a past (*was*).
- The conjunction in וַיֹּאמֶר was וַ, but here it is ׁ, the Dāghēš-forfe having been rejected.
- The sign (ׁ) with = indicates a secondary accent, cf. 9. c, § 18. 1.

2. WORDS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY FOR EXAMINATION.¹

הָיְתָה	וְהִי	תְּהוֹם	בְּהוּ	אֱלֹהִים	מִים
וַיֹּאמֶר	בָּרָא	אֹר	רוּחַ	הַשָּׁמַיִם	הַמַּיִם
וַיֹּאמֶר	עַל	תְּהוֹ	פָּנֵי	מִרְחַבָּת	
יְהִי	אֵת	חֶשֶׁךְ	וְהָאֶרֶץ	בְּרֵאשִׁית	

¹ Examine, pronounce aloud, translate, and master these words.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

23. The sign of the feminine gender is the letter ם.
24. פ = p, but פּ = ph (= f); ב = b, but בּ = bh (= v).
25. A syllable closing with Dāghēš-forte is called *sharpened*.
All *sharpened* syllables are, of course, *closed* syllables.
26. The prefix ׳ marks the *future* (3 masc. sing.).
27. ך connects, but -ך, a stronger form, connects and *converts*.
28. Roots have *three* letters (see אָמַר *he said*, בָּרָא *he created*), all other letters are prefixes or suffixes.
29. The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, ר, causing many seeming irregularities in the forms of words, deserve special attention. [vowel.]
30. Dāghēš-forte¹ is in every case immediately preceded by a
31. The vowel of *open* syllables is long, of *closed*, short; of accented syllables it may be either long or short.
32. The letter of the article is ה; its vowel is regularly =; it usually has D. f.² in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. But note הַ, in הָאָרֶץ.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. Under § 4. 1, The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, and ר, cf. Obs. 29.
2. § 13. 1, Dāghēš-forte, cf. Obs. 30.
3. § 28. 1, 2, Quantity of vowels in syllables, cf. Obs. 31.
4. § 47. 1, The writing of the preposition ב (in).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (22) אֹר light | (25) וַיֹּאמֶר and-he-said | (28) מְרִחֶפֶת brooding |
| (23) אִישׁ man | (26) וַיְהִי and-(there)-was | (29) רָאָה he-saw |
| (24) מַיִם waters | (27) יְהִי let-(there)-be | (30) רוּחַ spirit |

¹ The *a* in this word is pronounced as a *a* in *father*; the *e* like *ey* in *they*. The main accent is on the syllable *ghes*.

² D. f. = Daghes-forte.

Notes.—(1) אֹר means *light* or *light-of*; אִישׁ, *man* or *man-of*; רוּחַ, *spirit* or *spirit-of*; (2) The word for *waters* is מַיִם, but at the end of the verse, where the voice rests upon the word, it is written מֵיִם.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Darkness (was)¹ upon + the-waters, and-upon + (the)-faces-of the-earth*; (2) *In-beginning (the) spirit-of God (was) brooding upon + the-waters*; (3) *God saw (the) heavens, and- (the)-waters*; (4) *(The)-man-of God, (the)-light-of the-heavens*; (5) *And-he-said, he-said, he-will-say; he-was, she-was, let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *he-saw, he-created, he-was*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַפְּנִים; (2) בְּאוֹר; (3) הָאָרֶץ; (4) הָאִישׁ; (5) הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) וְאִישׁ; (7) וְרוּחַ; (8) מַיִם; (9) הַמַּיִם; (10) הָאוֹר; (11) וְהָאוֹר.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) רָאָה, (2) אִישׁ, (3) יְהִי, (4) מַיִם, (5) פֶּת, (6) רוּחַ, (7) אוֹר, (8) יְהִי.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) šîth, (2) rû, (3) nê, (4) yîm, (5) 'îš, (6) m'ra, (7) m'ra, (8) šâl, (9) mâr, (10) hãm.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Prep. ב. (2) Gutturals. (3) Quantity of vowels in syllables. (4) Dāghēš-for-te. (5) Sign of the feminine. (6) Sign of the participle. (7) Writing of the article. (8) Sign of the future. (9) Root. (10) וְ and -וְ. (11) Sharpened syllable.

LESSON IV.—GENESIS I. 4.

1. NOTES.

22. וַיֵּרָא—wäy-yär' (two syllables)—*and-(he)-saw*, cf. 18. c, 21. a:
 a. The conjunction וְ, forming, with י', a sharpened syllable, § 26. 3.
 b. The letter י' indicates the future, יֵרָא = *he-will-see*, cf. 18. b.

¹ Words in parentheses are not to be rendered in Hebrew.

c. Š'wâ under ך silent, § 11.; א here without force, § 43. 1. R. 1.

23. אֶת־הָאֹר—'êth+hâ-'ôr (three syllables)—(+*the-light*:

a. In v. 1 אֶת is an *accented* closed syl.; here *un*-accented, because joined by Măqqēph to following word, § 17. 1; hence ׀ (ē) becomes ׀ (ě), § 36. 1. a.

b. Article here is ה, as in הָאֹר; but cf. •ה in הַשָּׁמַיִם, הַמַּיִם.

c. 1st syl., unaccented closed; 2d, unac. open; 3d, accented closed, § 28. 1, 2.

d. The o is ô, not ô, same sound, but different value, § 7. 4.

24. כִּי־טוֹב—kî+ţôbh (two syllables)—*that+good* :

a. Three consonants: כ (k), cf. כ (kh); ט (ţ), cf. ת; ב (bh).

b. Two unchangeable vowels: ם (î), ם (ô), § 30. 7. Notes 1, 2.

c. On the use of letters to indicate vowel-sounds, § 6. 2, 3.

25. וַיַּבְדֵּל—wăy-yăbh-dêl—*and-(he)-caused-to-divide*, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ך (d) a new letter; without the dot (ך), it is *dh* (= *th* in *the*).

b. 1st and 2d syl's unaccented closed (*short* vowel); 3d, accented closed (*long* vowel).

c. Š'wâ under ב is silent, and is called a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

26. בֵּין—bên—*between*, §§ 3. 2; 5. 3; 6. 3; 12. 1:

a. The letter *n* at the *end* of a word is written ן, not נ.

b. Both ê (ם) and ē (ם) are pronounced as *ey* in *they*.

c. The vowel here is unchangeable (ê), not changeable (ē).

d. There is a dot in ב, as there was in ב of בְּרֵאשִׁית.

27. וּבֵין—û-bhên—*and-between*, §§ 12. 1; 49. 2:

a. Before the labial ב, the word for *and* is written ן.

b. Note that *between* is bên, but *and-between* is û-bhên.

28. הַחֹשֶׁךְ—hă-hô-šekh—*the-darkness*; (cf. 12. a, b, c) :

a. The article in this case is ה; not •ה, nor ה.

b. Three syllables, first and second ending in a vowel, third, in a consonant.

c. Note that ה appears to be an unaccented open syllable with a short vowel.

2. THE OCCURRENCE OF ASPIRATES IN GENESIS I. 1—4.

בְּרֵאשִׁית	ב (<i>b</i> , not <i>bh</i>) follows nothing ; ת (<i>th</i>) follows <i>î</i> .
בְּרָא	ב (<i>b</i> , not <i>bh</i>) follows ת of the preceding word.
אֵת	ת (<i>th</i> , not <i>t</i>) follows the vowel-sound <i>ē</i> .
הִיתָה	ת (<i>th</i> , not <i>t</i>) follows the vowel-sound <i>—</i> .
תְּהוּ וְכֶהוּ	ת (<i>th</i>) follows <i>ā</i> of preceding word ; ב (<i>bh</i>) follows <i>ā</i> .
עַל־פָּנָי	פ (<i>p</i>) follows the consonant ל.
תְּהוּם	ת (<i>th</i>) follows the vowel-sound <i>ê</i> of preceding word.
מִרְחַפָּת	פ (<i>ph</i> (= <i>f</i>) not <i>p</i>) follows <i>ě</i> ; ת (<i>th</i>) follows <i>ě</i> .
כִּי־טוֹב	כ (<i>k</i> , not <i>kh</i>) follows ר ; ב (<i>bh</i>) follows <i>ô</i> .
וַיִּבְרָא	ב (<i>bh</i>) follows <i>ä</i> ; ד (<i>d</i> , not <i>dh</i>) follows the consonant ב.
בֵּין	ב (<i>b</i>) follows the preceding consonant ם.
וַיְבִין חֹשֶׁךְ	ב (<i>bh</i> (= <i>v</i>)) follows the vowel-sound ך ; ך (<i>kh</i>) fol. <i>ě</i> .

3. OBSERVATIONS.

33. Six letters, called *aspirates*, have two sounds : ב *b*, ב *bh* (= *v*) ; ג¹ *g*, ג *gh* ; ד *d*, ד *dh* ; כ *k*, כ *kh* ; פ *p*, פ *ph* ; ת *t*, ת *th*.

34. Their *original* sound was the hard one, *b, g, d, k, p, t*; it was indicated by a point called *Dāghēš-lene*.

35. These letters receive this point **whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound**, i. e., a vowel or vocal *Š'wâ*.

36. This lesson has two new letters : ט (*ṭ*), pronounced like ת ; and ד (*d*).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew," the following sections :

1. § 12. 1, and Note, Aspirates and *Dāghēš-lene*.
2. § 17. 1, 2, Māqqēph ; long vowel shortened.
3. § 45. 1, The usual form of the Article.
4. Under § 4. 1, The labials : ב, ם, ן, פ.

¹ This letter is introduced here, in order to complete the list.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (31) בֵּין <i>between</i> | (34) וַיִּרְא <i>and-he-saw</i> | (37) לָקַח <i>he-took</i> |
| (32) וְ <i>and</i> | (35) כִּי <i>that</i> | (38) נָתַן <i>he-gave</i> |
| (33) וַיַּבְדֵּל <i>and-he-caused-to-divide</i> | (36) טוֹב <i>good</i> | (39) שֵׁם <i>name</i> |

Note.—The root of וַיַּבְדֵּל is בִּדַּל *divide*; the root of וַיִּרְא is רָאָה *see*; שֵׁם = either *name*, or *name-of*.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-saw God (the-heavens and-)(the-earth and-)(the-waters;* (2) *The-light the-good (= the good light);* (3) *Good light (in Heb., light good) was upon the-earth;* (4) *In-beginning (was) darkness; God created light; and-he-caused-to-divide between light and-between darkness;* (5) *God gave (+the-light;* (6) *He-gave the-light the-good (= the good light);* (7) *Name, the-name, (the) name-of God;* (8) *Between the-heavens and-between the-earth;* (9) *He-took (a) good name (Heb. order, name good).*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַשֵּׁם הַטוֹב; (2) הַטוֹב; (3) הַחֹשֶׁךְ וְהָאוֹר; (4) הָאֱלֹהִים הַטוֹב; (5) בְּשֵׁם הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַמִּים; (7) וַיִּרְא אֶת-הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) לָקַח, (2) שֵׁם, (3) נָתַן, (4) וְ, (5) טוֹב, (6) בְּשֵׁם, (7) וַיַּבְדֵּל, (8) בֵּין, (9) וְ, (10) הָאֱלֹהִים, (11) הַטוֹב, (12) הַחֹשֶׁךְ וְהָאוֹר.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) bēn, (2) dēl, (3) bēn, (4) dēl, (5) tōbh, (6) hō, (7) thōhū, (8) 'ōr, (9) bōhū, (10) bhēn, (11) dhēl, (12) khî.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Three ways of writing *and*. (2) Three ways of writing *the*. (3) Māqqēph. (4) Gutturals. (5) Labials. (6) Dāghēs-lene. (7) Aspirates. (8) Sign of feminine, of participle. (9) Open, closed, and sharpened syllables. (10) Difference between ō and ô, ē and ê. (11) •ן, (12) Plural ending.

LESSON V.—GENESIS I. 5.

1. NOTES.

29. וַיִּקְרָא—wăy-yîq-rā'—*And-(he)-called*, § 26. 1, 2, 3:

- a. On ך, see 18. c; on ך see 18. b; wăy, a sharpened syl.
- b. ק (q), a new consonant pronounced like כ (k), not qu; § 2. 4.
- c. The ך under ק is silent,— a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.
- d. יִקְרָא *he-will-call*; קָרָא *he-called*, cf. בָּרָא *he-created*.

30. לְאֹר—lā'ôr—to-the-light, § 28. 1, 2:

- a. ל the preposition *to*, with ך, the vowel of article, § 47. 4.
- b. ך is ô, not ô; it is from *a+w*, אֹר = אֶרֶץ, § 30. 7.
- c. *Light* = אֹר; *the-light* = הָאֹר; *to-the-light* = (not לְהָאֹר) לְאֹר, ה of the article being dropped out, § 45. R. 3.

31. יוֹם—yôm—*day*; ô (= *a+w*), not ô; for יוֹם § 30. 7; the combination of *a+w* always gives ô.

32. וּלְחֹשֶׁךְ—w'lä-hō-šëkh—and-to-the-darkness:

- a. Four words: (1) ו *and*, (2) ל *to*, (3) ה *the*, (4) חֹשֶׁךְ *darkness*.
- b. ה of article elided and its vowel (ä) given to ל, § 45. R. 3.
- c. First syl. (w'lä) is unaccented open, but with a *short* vowel, contrary to § 28. 1. The fact is D. f. is understood in ח, which, being a *guttural*, cannot receive it, § 14. 3. N. 1.

33. קָרָא—qā-rā'—*he-called*, § 55. 1. 2:

- a. This is the simple stem or root of the verb.
- b. א, as always at the end of a word, is quiescent, § 43. 1, a.
- c. This word would regularly be accented on the ultima. It is קָרָא here because of the acc. syl. ל immediately following.

34. לַיְלָה—lā-y'lä—*night*, § 24. 2, and N. 1:

- a. ה is not a cons., but used merely to represent the pree. ך, § 6. 1.
- b. ך and its Š'wâ belong to the second syl.; the ך is *initial*, § 10. 1.
- c. Both ך's are *tone-long* (ā), not naturally long (â).

35. וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב—wă-y'hî+ 'é-rëbh—and-(there)-was+evening:

- a. The first syl. (wă) is unac. and ends with a vowel, but it is not a *long* vowel; hence it is not an *open*, but a *half-open* syl.; there

should be a D.f. in י, but it has been lost, § 26. 4 and N.; § 28. 4; § 14. 2.

b. The vertical line with ׀ is called Méthěgh; it is a secondary accent written upon the second syl. before the principal accent, § 18. 1.

c. The ׀ under י is tone-long é,¹ not short ě, § 31. 2. b.

d. The unaccented closed syl. rěbh has a short vowel.

36. וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר—wă-y'hî+bbhō-qěr—*and-(there)-was+morning*:

a. On the half-open syl. and on Méthěgh see 35. a, b.

b. On the connective Măqqēph represented by +, § 17. 1.

c. The ׀ is ō (tone-long), not ô (naturally long), § 31. 4. b.

37. אֶחָד—'é-hādh—one:

a. The ׀ is tone-long é, (cf. 35. c), not short ě, § 33. 6.

b. The ׀ is dh, like th in *the*, not d, which would be ׀.

2. TABLE OF WORDS CONTAINING LONG VOWELS.

1. Words with tone-long ā: בָּרָא, לֵילָה, קָרָא, יִקְרָא, etc.

2. Words with tone-long ē: אֵת, יִבְדֵּל.

3. Words with naturally long ê: בֵּין, פָּנֵי.

4. Words with tone-long ō: בָּהוּ, בָּקֶר, חֶשֶׁךְ, תָּהוּ.

5. Words with naturally long ô: יוֹם, טוֹב, אוֹר.

6. Words with tone-long é: עָרַב ('é-rěbh), אֶחָד ('é-hādh).

R. The o of וַיֵּאמֶר and of אֱלֹהִים is ô, not ō, although not written ׀.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

37. Tone-long vowels are vowels which are long because of their proximity to the tone; i. e., being originally short, they have become long through the influence of the accent.

¹ This vowel is a difficult one to understand; keep this instance in mind; a fuller explanation will be given later. It is pronounced like *e* in *men*, i. e., a trifle longer than *e* in *met*.

38. Naturally long vowels are vowels which are long, generally, because of the contraction of two distinct elements, e. g., $a + w$ or $a + u = \hat{o}$, $a + i$ or $a + y = \hat{e}$.

39. Tone-long vowels are, generally, indicated only by the vowel-sign.

40. Naturally long vowels are generally, but not always, indicated by a vowel-sign and also by a vowel-letter, e. g., \bar{o} is $\bar{—}$, but \hat{o} is \hat{o} ; \bar{e} is $\bar{—}$, but \hat{e} is \hat{e} .

41. Tone-long vowels, if the tone changes, are liable to change; but naturally long vowels are unchangeable.

42. The tone-long \acute{e} , which always comes from \check{a} , is especially worthy of note.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. § 8, | The names of the vowels. |
| 2. §§ 45. R. 3; 47. 4, | The article after a preposition. |
| 3. § 55. 1, 2, | The root of a verb. |
| 4. § 58. 1, 2. \hat{a} and N. 1, | The simple verb-stem; its name. |
| 5. § 30. (opening words), also
Notes 1 and 2 under § 30.
7, | The naturally long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their writing, (3) their character. |
| 6. § 31. (opening words), also
Note 1 under 4, | The tone-long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their number, (3) their writing, (4) their character. |

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (40) אֶחָד <i>one</i> | (43) וַיִּקְרָא <i>and-he-called</i> | (46) עָרַב <i>evening</i> |
| (41) בֹּקֶר <i>morning</i> | (44) יָשַׁב <i>he-sat, dwelt</i> | (47) קוֹל <i>voice</i> |
| (42) יוֹם <i>day</i> | (45) לַיְלָה <i>night</i> | (48) קָרָא <i>he-called</i> |

Note.—The word for *night* is לַיְלָה , but in the middle of the verse it is written and pronounced לַיְלָה .

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-(the)-beginning-of the-day God called morning; to-(the)-beginning-of the-night God called evening;* (2) *In-day one God created)(the-light;* (3) *God created)(the-light and-he-called to-the-light day;* (4) *The good day* (Heb., *the-day the-good*); (5) *(The)-name-of the-light (is) day, and-(the)-name-of the-darkness (is) night;* (6) *Heavens, the-heavens, to-the-heavens, in-the-heavens;* (7) *Earth, the-earth, in-the-earth, to-the-earth, and-to-the-earth;* (8) *(The)-voice-of God;* (9) *Day and-night;* (10), *The-waters, in-the-waters.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּקוֹל; (2) לְאֹר; (3) לְאִישׁ; (4) בְּאֶרֶץ; (5) לְשָׁמַיִם; (6) בַּיּוֹם; (7) וּלְאֹר; (8) בֵּין הַיּוֹם; (9) וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה; (10) יָשַׁב אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) קוֹל, (2) יָשַׁב, (3) יוֹם, (4) אַחֲרַי, (5) עֶרֶב, (6) אֹר, (7) בֵּין, (8) קִרְאָה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lām, (2) lām, (3) lēm, (4) lôm, (5) lōm, (6) lēm, (7) lēm, (8) yîq, (9) bēn, (10) rēbh, (11) y'ālā.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Root. (2) Simple verb-stem. (3) Names of vowel-signs. (4) Article after a preposition. (5) Naturally long vowels. (6) Tone-long vowels. (7) The vowel é. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open syllable.

LESSON VI.—GENESIS I. 6. ✓

1. NOTES.

38. וַיֹּאמֶר—wāy-yô'-mēr—and-(he)-said (see N. 18):

a. Syllables: (1) sharpened, (2) open, (3) closed.

b. Vowels: (1) Păthăh, (2) Hôlēm, (3) Š'ghôl.

c. א, though a letter, has here no consonantal force; hence it has no Š'wâ under it; it is quiescent, § 11. 2. R.

39. אֱלֹהִים—'lô-hîm—God (see N. 3):

- a. Only two syllables: (1) open, (2) closed.
 b. Vowels: (1) Hôlēm, (2) Hîrěq; Hātēph-S'ghôl (⸐), though a vowel-sound, is only a half-vowel.
 c. While ⸑ is simple Š'wâ, ⸒ is a compound Š'wâ, § 9. 1, 2.
 d. A word has only as many syllables as it has full vowels, § 27. 1.

40. רָקִיעַ—rā-qî(ă)'—*expanse*; cf. רוּחַ *spirit* (15):

- a. Syl's: (1) open, (2) closed; vowels: (1) Qāměg, (2) Hîrěq.
 b. The = under ר is *not treated as a vowel*; it is called Păthăḥ-furtive, because in pronunciation it *steals* in before its consonant, cf. רוּחַ = rû(ă)ḥ, not rû-ḥă. Though pronounced, it is merely a transition-sound, inserted for euphony, §§ 27. 1; 42. 2. d.

41. בְּתוֹךְ—b'thōkh—*in-midst-of*, §§ 12. 1; 11. 2. a:

- a. ב has Dāghēš-lene, but ת has none.
 b. The only full vowel is ı (= ô), which is unchangeable.
 c. This word means *in-midst-of*, not *in-midst*.

42. הַמַּיִם—hām-mā-yîm—*the-waters*, §§ 13. 1; 26. 3; 45. 1:

- a. The ⸑ in last syl. (unacc. closed) must be ı, not î, § 28. 2.
 b. Here ⸐ (1) indicates that the second syl. is accented, and also (2) marks the end of the clause, § 24. 2.

43. וַיְהִי—wî-hî—*and-let-(there)-be*:

- a. *Let-(there)-be* = וַיְהִי; *and* = ו; but וַיְהִי becomes וַיְהִי, since (1) when two Š'wâs stand together at the beginning of a word, ⸑ is inserted; and (2) ⸑ (ı) under ו fol. by ı (iy) = î, § 49. N. 1; cf. the very different וַיְהִי = *and-(there)-was* (21).
 b. On the insertion of ⸑ see § 37. 1.

44. מַבְדִּיל—măbh-dîl—(a)-*causing-to-divide*, or *dividing*:

- a. A participle (shown by מ) from same root as וּבְדִל (25).
 b. Vowels: (1) Păthăḥ, (2) Hîrěq; but ⸑ is a syllable-divider.
 c. ב (preceded by =) *without*, ד (preced. by ב) *with* Dāghēš-lene.

45. מַיִם לַמַּיִם—mă-yîm lā-mā-yîm—*waters to-waters*:

- a. Vowel under מ in first word, ă; in second, ā; because the second word is the last in the verse, and so the voice *rests* upon

it and lengthens the vowel. Such a word is said to be *in pause*, § 38. 2.

- b. The prepositions sometimes take a tone-long ā, instead of —, when they are directly before the accented syllable, § 47. 5.
- c. לְמֵי = *to-waters*; not *to-the-waters*, which would be לְמֵי; the stroke over לְ marks the absence of Dāghēš-forte, § 16. 2.

2. WORDS WITHOUT POINTS OR VOWEL-SIGNS. GEN. I. 1—6.

אֵל	בָּ	הָ	יֹאמַר	כִּי, לְ	פָנִי, קָרָא
אַחֵר	בָּהוּ	הִיטָה	יִבְרָל	לִילָה	רָאשִׁית
אֱלֹהִים	בֵּין	וְ	יְהִי, יוֹם	מִבְרִיל	רִקִּיעַ
אֶרֶץ	בָּקָר	חֵשֶׁךְ	יִקְרָא	מִים	שָׁמַיִם
אֵת	בְּרָא	טוֹב	יֵרָא	עַל, עֶרֶב	תָּהוּ

3. OBSERVATIONS.

43. This verse has *twenty-two* syllables,¹ of which twelve are closed, ten open; of the closed, two are *sharpened*.

44. This verse has *twenty-six* vowel-sounds: twenty-two full vowels, three Š'wās (two simple, one compound), one Pāthāh-furtive.

45. This verse has *forty-four* letters, of which *nine* are silent; of these nine, seven are י, one ם and one ׀.

46. This verse has two silent Š'wās—syllable-dividers.

47. The accent אֲ ('Athnāḥ) is written only in the *middle* of a verse.

48. The accent אִ (Šillûq) is written only at the *end* of a verse.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1—4, The Vowel-letters.

2. § 14. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Omission of D. f. from gutturals.

3. § 9. 1, 2, Simple and Compound Š'wā.

4. § 11. 1, 2. α, and Remark, The Syllable-divider.

¹ Let the student count the syllables and thus verify this statement.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- (49) מְבַדִּיל *dividing* (50) מַיִם *waters* (51) רָקִיעַ *expanse*

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between the-waters and-between the-waters*; (2) *Between the-waters to-the-waters*; (3) *Between waters to-waters*; (4) *Waters, waters* (in pause), *to-the-waters* (in pause), *to-waters* (in pause); (5) *Let-(there)-be, and-let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *Expanse and-spirit*; (7) *Expanse, the-expanse, to-the-expanse*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֹר בַּיּוֹם; (2) חֹשֶׁךְ יְהִי אֹר וְיְהִי הַמַּיִם עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ; (3) בְּלִילָה לַמַּיִם, לַמַּיִם, בְּרָקִיעַ; (4) רָקִיעַ וְיְהִי מְבַדִּיל בְּתוֹךְ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) חֹשֶׁךְ, (2) עָרַב, (3) יְבַדֵּל, (4) בְּתוֹךְ, (5) מְבַדִּיל, (6) רָקִיעַ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) 'āl, (2) mā-yīm, (3) wî-hî, (4) dāl, (5) dēl, (6) dēl, (7) ḥādh, (8) dîl.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowel-sounds rep. by י. (2) Vowel-sounds rep. by י. (3) D. f. rejected from gutturals. (4) D. f. implied. (5) Compound Š'wâ. (6) Syllable-divider. (7) Simple verb-stem. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open and sharpened syllables. (12) Naturally long and tone-long vowels. (13) Măqqēph. (14) Quantity of vowels in syllables.

LESSON VII.—GENESIS I. 7, 8.

1. NOTES.

46. וַיַּעַשׂ—wăy-yă-'ās—and-(he)-made:

a. עַשׂ (s) is to be distinguished from עָשׂ (š), § 2. 6.

b. The וַיַּעַשׂ is the same as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), וַיִּקְרָא (21), וַיֵּרָא (22).

c. The root is עָשָׂה *he-made*; the future is יַעֲשֶׂה, of which a shortened form is used with וַיַּעַשׂ.

47. הַרְקִיעַ—hā-rā-qî(ă)'—*the-expanse* :

- a. The ־ is Pāthāḥ-furtive, cf. רוּחַ (rû(ă)ḥ); see 40. b.
- b. The article is ה־ , hence *the-expanse* should be הַרְקִיעַ; but ר rejects D. f., and the prec. (short) ־ now standing in an open syllable becomes (long) ־ֿ , §§ 14. 3; 36. 2. b; 28. 1.
- c. The secondary accent is written on the second syllable before the tone, § 18. 1.
- d. The accent ֿ above ק and ע marks the end of a section; it is used only when the verse has *three* sections, § 24. 3.

48. אֲשֶׁר—'aššēr (one syllable)—*which*, §§ 9. 2; 27. 1:

- a. The ֿֿ is the compound Š'wâ of the A-class (cf. ֿֿֿ , of the I-class); it is pronounced like *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly. It is only a *half-vowel*, and does not form a syllable.
- b. The Relative pron. does not vary for gender or number, § 53. 1.

49. מִתַּחַת—mīt-tă-ḥăth—*from-under* (for מִן תַּחַת), § 48. 1:

- a. The final letter (*n*) of מִן is assimilated, § 39. 1.
- b. A letter thus assimilated is represented by D. f., § 39. N.
- c. The point in ת is D. f., because it follows a vowel, § 13. 1.
- d. In this case the point is *also* Dāghēš-lene, since the sound doubled is *t*, not *th*, § 13. 2. N. 1.

50. לַרְקִיעַ—lā-rā-qî(ă)'—*to-the-expanse*, § 45. R. 3:

- a. רְקִיעַ *expanse*; הַרְקִיעַ *the-expanse*; לַרְקִיעַ *to-the-expanse*; וּלְרְקִיעַ *and-to-the-expanse*.

51. מֵעַל—mē-'ăl—*from-upon*:

- a. מִן (*from*) assimilates its final consonant, see 49. a; but
- b. ע refuses D. f., and ־ is heightened to ֿֿ , § 48. 2.

52. וְהִיָּבֵן—wă-y'ḥî+khēn—*and-(it)-was+so*:

- a. ־ with ֿֿ is Méthēgh, second syl. before tone, § 18. 1.
- b. ־ with ֿֿֿ is Šīllûq, marking end of verse, § 24. 1. N.

53. שָׁמַיִם—šā-mā-yīm—*heavens*, cf. שָׁמַיִם of v. 1:

- a. There is ֿֿ under מ, instead of ֿֿֿ , because *in pause*, § 38. 2; the 'Athnāḥ (ֿֿֿ) is, next to Šīllûq (ֿֿֿֿ), the strongest accent.

54. שְׁנִי—šc-nî—*second*: ¯ tone-long, ē, not ê.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

רוח (2) ¹	לאֹר (5)	מִן (7)	אֹר (3)	הִרְקִיעַ (7)
רָקִיעַ (6)	לַחֲשֹׁךְ (5)	מִתַּחַת (7)	טוֹב (4)	לִרְקִיעַ (7)
לִרְקִיעַ (8)	לִרְקִיעַ (8)	מֵעַל (7)	יוֹם (5)	וַיְהִי-כֵן (7)

3. OBSERVATIONS.

49. Pāthāḥ-*furtive*, a mere transition-sound, does not form a syl.

50. The ה of the article is elided after the preposition ל (also ב).

51. The prep. *from* is מִן, but the *n* is often assimilated and represented by D. f.; if the following letter refuses D. f., the י is heightened to ē.

52. The naturally long ô, generally ִ in Hebrew, does not change.

53. Where a verse has two sections, the end of the *first* is marked by ¯; the end of the *second* by ¯. If the verse has *three* sections, the end of the *third* is marked by Š'ghōltā (◌ֹ). In the use of the accents, we commence at the *end* of the verse, not at the beginning.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 45. 2, 3, The article before strong and weak gutt'ls.
2. § 122. 1, 2. e, 3—5, Affixes for gender and number.
3. § 123. (opening), 1, 2, The absolute and construct states.
4. § 24. 1—3, The three most important accents.

5. WORD-LESSON.

(52) אֲשֶׁר <i>who, which</i>	(55) כֵּן <i>so</i>	(58) שָׁלַח <i>he-sent</i>
(53) וַיַּעַשׂ <i>and-he-made</i>	(56) מִן <i>from</i>	(59) שְׁנִי <i>second</i>
(54) יָם <i>sea</i>	(57) עָשָׂה <i>he-made</i>	(60) תַּחַת <i>under</i>

¹ These numerals refer to the verse containing the word cited.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-waters which God made*; (2) *God (is) in-the-heavens and-upon the-earth*; (3) *The-waters (are) in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (is) beneath (in Heb., from-under to) the-sea*; (5) (A) *second day*;¹ (6) *The-day the-second*¹ (= the second day); (7) *God sent (the light and-) (the-darkness)*; (8) *From+the-heavens to-the-earth*; (9) *Between the-sea and-between the-earth*; (10) *And-(it)-was+so*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) מַעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) הָרֵאשִׁית; (3) וּבָיִם; (4) הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר בָּיִם; (5) הָאֹר הַשֵּׁנִי; (6) מִן-הָאָרֶץ; (7) לְשָׁמַיִם; (8) שָׁלַח אֶת-הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (9) עָשָׂה אֶת-הָרְקִיעַ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁלַח, (2) בֵּן, (3) בֵּן, (4) מַעַל, (5) עָשָׂה, (6) בֵּין, (7) פְּנֵי, (8) שֵׁנִי, (9) בָּיִם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kēn, (2) bēn, (3) 'ôr, (4) bō-hû, (5) mālḥ, (6) 'āl, (7) 'āl, (8) 'ās, (9) mē, (10) bēn.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The three important accents. (2) The article before gutturals. (3) The prepositions (ל and ב) before the article. (4) The preposition *from*. (5) Assimilation. (6) The position of the attributive adjective. (7) The vowels ē and ê. (8) The vowels ō and ô. (9) Secondary accent. (10) Pāthāḥ-*furtive*. (11) Labials. (12) D. f. in an aspirate. (13) Gutturals and D. f. (14) Šillûq and Méthēgh. (15) Māqqēph.

LESSON VIII.—GENESIS I. 9, 10.

1. NOTES.

55. יִקָּוּ—yîq-qā-wû—*Let-(or, shall)-be-collected*:

a. The י indicates the *future*; י is the *plural*-ending of verbs.

¹ The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun; and, if the noun is definite, the adjective receives the article.

- b. The D. f. in ק is for an assimilated נ, which is the characteristic of a *passive* verb-stem; the ā under ק is euphonic.

56. הַמַּיִם—hām-mă-yīm—*the-waters*, see 17:

- a. מ has ׀, not ך as in v. 2, since it is not *in pause*.

- b. The article, written regularly with ׃ and D. f., § 45. 1.

57. אֶל—'el—*unto*, with which compare ל *to*.

58. מִקוֹם—mā-qôm—*place*:

- a. Tone-long ā, but naturally long ô, the former changeable, the latter unchangeable.

- b. The root is קוּם; מ is a prefix often used in noun-formation.

59. וְתִרְאֶה—w'thē-rā-'é—*and-(she)-shall-be-seen*:

- a. Five letters, of which the root can have but three, § 55. 1; ו = *and*; ת (= *she*) is a prefix of the *future*, like י, which = *he*.

- b. תִּרְאֶה should be תִּרְאָה (with the same D. f. and ā which are in יִקְוֶה (55) above), for it is *passive*; but ר, a guttural, refuses D. f., and י under ת is heightened to ē, as in מַעַל (51), § 48. 2.

- c. Cf. closely the following forms:—

3 masc. sg.	יִקְוֶה	יִרְאֶה	<i>he-will-be</i> etc.
3 fem. sg.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּרְאֶה	<i>she-will-be</i> etc.
3 masc. pl.	יִקְוּ	יִרְאוּ	<i>they-will-be</i> etc.

- d. This is the fourth case of ׀ = é (not ě), cf. מִרְחֶכֶת (16), עֵרֶב (35), אַחֲרֵי (37); keep these in mind.

60. הַיְבֵּשָׁה—hăy-yăb-bā-šā—*the-dry* (land):

- a. Four syllables,—two sharpened, two open, § 26. 1. 3.

- b. Point in ב is D. f., yet also Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2, and N. 1.

- X c. The final ה stands for the prec. ā, just as י stands for î, or ו for ô; cf. אֱלֹהִים and יוֹם.

61. לַיְבֵּשָׁה—lăy-yăb-bā-šā—*to-the-dry* (land), § 45. R. 3.

62. אֶרֶץ—'é-rĕç—*earth*,—with article, הָאֶרֶץ, § 45. R. 2.

- a. another case of ׀ = é (59. d), like עֵרֶב (35).

63. וּלְמִקוֹה—û-l'mîq-wê—*and-to-collection-of*:

- a. And is here written וְ, § 49. 2; to is written, as usually, לְ.
 b. The root is קוה, whence the passive future 3rd plural יִקְווּ (55).
 c. The מ is the pref. used in noun-formation, cf. מָקוֹם (58. b).
 d. This noun (= *collection-of*) is in the construct state, § 123. 2.

64. יָמִים—yām-mîm—*seas*:

- a. The sing. is יָם, from which the plural differs in that a D. f. appears in מַ, and the changeable ā is shortened to ä.
 b. יָמִים (= yām-mîm) would be an impossible form, § 28. 2, 3; just as, on the other hand, מָקוֹם (= mā-qôm) would be impossible, § 28. 1.

2. HEBREW-ENGLISH WORD-REVIEW.*†

רֵאשִׁית ⁴²	מִבְדִּיל ³²	הִי ²¹	בָּקָר ¹¹	אוֹר ¹
רוּחַ ⁴³	מִים ³³	וּם ²²	בָּרָא ¹²	אֶחָד ²
רִקְעַ ⁴⁴	מִן. מ. מ. ³⁴	יָמִים ²³	ה. ה. ¹³	אֵל ³
שָׁמַיִם ⁴⁵	מִקּוֹה ³⁵	עֵשׂ ²⁴	הִיתָה ¹⁴	אֱלֹהִים ⁴
שְׁנֵי ⁴⁶	מָקוֹם ³⁶	יִקְווּ ²⁵	ו. ו. ו. ¹⁵	אֶרֶץ ⁵
תְּהוֹ ⁴⁷	מִרְחַב־תַּת ³⁷	קִרָא ²⁶	חֶשֶׁךְ ¹⁶	אֲשֶׁר ⁶
תְּהוֹם ⁴⁸	עַל ³⁸	יִרָא ²⁷	טוֹב ¹⁷	אֵת. אֵת- ⁷
תּוֹךְ ⁴⁹	עֵרֵב ³⁹	כִּי ²⁸	יֵאמֶר ¹⁸	בִּ ⁸
תַּחַת ⁵⁰	פְּנֵי ⁴⁰	כֵּן ³⁰	יִבְדֵּל ¹⁹	בְּהוֹ ⁹
תִּרְאָה ⁵¹	קִרָא ⁴¹	לִילָה ³¹	יִבְשֶׁה ²⁰	בֵּין ¹⁰

3. ENGLISH-HEBREW WORD-REVIEW.

⁴⁸ abyss	¹² created, he	⁴⁰ faces-of	³¹ night	¹³ the
¹⁵ and	¹⁶ darkness	³⁴ from	² one	²⁹ to
²¹ be, let	²² day	⁴ God	³⁶ place	⁵⁰ under

* Every word is accented on the ultima, unless the sign ׀ indicates that it is accented on the penult.

† Omitting the prepositions and the relative pronoun (in all eleven words), those that remain in this list, together with their related grammatical forms, occur in the Bible about 27000 times. This would make about one hundred and thirty pages, or about one tenth of the entire Old Testament.

42 <i>beginning</i>	47 <i>desolation</i>	17 <i>good</i>	18 <i>say, he will</i>	3 <i>unto</i>
10 <i>between</i>	19 <i>divide, he will</i>	45 <i>heavens</i>	23 <i>seas</i>	38 <i>upon</i>
37 <i>brooding</i>	32 <i>dividing</i>	8 <i>in</i>	46 <i>second</i>	6 <i>which</i>
26 <i>call, he will</i>	20 <i>dry (land)</i>	1 <i>light</i>	27 <i>see, he will</i>	14 <i>was, she</i>
41 <i>called, he</i>	5 <i>earth</i>	49 <i>midst-of</i>	51 <i>seen, let be</i>	9 <i>waste</i>
25 <i>collected, let</i>	39 <i>evening</i>	11 <i>morning</i>	30 <i>so</i>	33 <i>waters</i>
be	44 <i>expanse</i>	24 <i>make, he</i>	43 <i>spirit-of</i>	7 <i>(sign of ob-</i>
35 <i>collection-of</i>		will	28 <i>that</i>	ject)

4. WORD-LESSON.

- (61) אֶל- *unto* (65) מְקוֹה *collection*
 (62) יַבֶּשֶׁה *dry (land)* (66) מְקוֹה *collection-of*
 (63) יָמִים *seas* (67) מָקוֹם *place*
 (64) יִקְוּ *they-shall-be-collected* (68) תִּרְאֶה *she-shall-be-seen*

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 18. 1, Méthëgh, on second syllable before tone.
 2. § 27. 1, 2, 3, Syllabication.

Review.—§§ 5; 6; 9; 11. 2. *a* and Rem.; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 3 and N. 1, 2; 17. 1, 2; 24. 1—3; 26. 1—3; 28. 1, 2; 30. (opening words), 7, N. 1, 2; 31. (opening words), 4, N. 1; 45. 1 and Rem. 3, 2, 3; 47. 1, 4, 5; 49. 1, 2; 55. 1. 2; 58. 1, 2. *a* and N. 1; 122. 1, 2. *c*, 3—5; 123. 1, 2.

Note.—The stem seen in בָּרָא, קָרָא, מִשַּׁל, etc., is the simple active verb-stem, called Qāl, § 58. N. 1; the stem seen in יִקְוּ and תִּרְאֶה is the ordinary *passive*-stem, called Nīph'al (cf. § 61. 1 with § 76. R. 2).

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-place which (is) between heaven(s) and-between earth*; (2) *God will-be-seen upon+the-earth*; (3) *The-waters will-be-seen in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (f.)*

will-be-seen beneath (= from-under to) the-heavens; (5) The-waters shall-be-collected unto+place one; (6) In-the-waters and-in-the-seas; (7) The-collection; (8) (The) collection-of the-waters; (9) God created (the-dry (land) and-)(the-seas.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) יִקְוֶה הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (2) וּמִקְוֶה; (3) וּלְאֹר; (4) וּלְיָמִים; (5) וּבִמְקוֹם; (6) וּמִקְוֶה; (7) וּמַעַל, מַעַל, עַל; (8) יִרְאֶה הָאִישׁ; (9) יִרְאֶה הַשָּׁמַיִם.

3. To be corrected:—(1) הַמִּקְוֶה, (2) וּבִין, (3) אִשֶּׁר, (4) אֱלֹהִים, (5) וּבִדֵּל, (6) מִתַּחַת, (7) יָמִים, (8) שָׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—(1) אֶרֶץ, (2) עֵרֶב, (3) יִקְוֶה, (4) תִּרְאֶה, (5) וּבִמְקוֹם, (6) אַחֲרָה.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The sign of masc. sing. future, of fem. sing. future, of mase. pl. fut. (2) The characteristic of the *passive-stem*. (3) A use of Méthgh. (4) Final ה. (5) Use of מ in formation of nouns. (6) Various forms of ו conjunctive. (7) Words with the vowel é. (8) The words for *sea* and *seas*. (9) The position of the adjective when attributive. (10) The plural affixes of nouns. (11) The feminine affixes.

LESSON IX.—GENESIS I. 11–13.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (2) אֱלֹהִים (3); (3) הָאָרֶץ (7); (4) אִשֶּׁר (48); (5) וַיְהִי-בֵּן (52); (6) וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב (35); (7) וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר (36); (8) יוֹם (31).

2. NOTES.

65. תִּרְשָׁא—tādh-sē'—(she)-shall-cause-to-spring-forth:

a. ת, as in תִּרְאֶה (59), = *she*, being the feminine prefix.

b. The ך under ר is a syllable-divider and silent, § 11. 1.

c. ר, ש, and א are the three root-letters; רִשָּׂא, cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא.

2. This stem is neither the simple nor the passive verb-stem, but a *causative* stem. It always has = under the preformative, i. e., under the letter which is prefixed to the root to designate person or gender; cf. יְבַדֵּל (25), which has = under י, and means *he-shall cause-to-divide*.

66. דִּשָּׂא—dē-šē'—*grass*, cf. the preceding root דִּשָּׂא (65. c):

a. ד (preceded by י) = *d*; but ד (preceded by =) = *d̄h*.

b. This word, like אֶרֶב, אֶרֶץ, and others, has é.

67. עֵשֶׂב—'ē-sēbh—*herb*: ב = *bh* = *v*; ש = *s*, not š (*sh*).

68. מִזְרִיעַ—māz-rî(ă)'—*causing-to-seed*, root זָרַע:

a. A new letter ז; Pāthāḥ-furtive under ע.

b. A participle, as shown by מ, cf. מְבַדֵּל (44), מְרַחֵף (16).

c. A causative form, as shown by = under the preformative.

69. זָרַע—zé-ră'—*seed*,—from the root זָרַע:

a. This word, like אֶרֶב, אֶרֶץ, has é.

70. עֵץ—'ēṣ—*tree-of*; פֶּרִי—p'rî—*fruit*.

71. עֹשֶׂה פֶּרִי—'ô-sép p'rî—*making fruit*:

a. The ô, here written over the right arm of ש (*s*), is naturally long.

b. The ה, like that in תִּרְאֶה is é, not ě.

c. The point in פ is D. f., because preceded by a full vowel (é); it therefore joins the two words together, § 15. 3.

d. עֹשֶׂה accented on penult because closely followed by a monosyllable, § 21. 1.

e. עֹשֶׂה is a participle (although without מ) from עָשָׂה *he-made*.

72. לְמִינוֹ—l'mî-nô—*to-kind-his*:

a. The prep. ל, the noun מִין, and the suffix י (= *his*).

73. זָרַעוּ-בוֹ—zăr-'ô+bhô—*seed-his+in-him*:

a. זָרַע *seed*, but זָרַעוּ *his-seed*, the ו being silent.

b. י is a pronominal suffix meaning *his* or *him*.

c. בוֹ is made up of ב the prep. *in*, and י the suffix *him*.

d. It is בוֹ (bhô) not בּוֹ, because of the prec. vowel-sound י.

e. **אֲשֶׁר... בּוֹ** = *which...in-him*; this is the idiom for *in which*.

74. וַתֵּצֵא—wät-tô-çē'—*and-(she)-caused-to-go-forth*:

a. Wāw Conversive וַ, and the feminine prefix ת (= *she*).

b. The ך is a contraction of ך (aw); hence **וַתֵּצֵא** is for **וַתֵּצֵא**, which, like **וַתֵּצֵא**, has ׀ under the pref. and is *causative*.

c. The root is **צָא**, which is for **וָצֵא**, *he-went-forth*.

75. לְמִינֵהוּ—l'mî-nē-hû—*to-kind-his*:

a. An uncontracted form, with same meaning as **לְמִינוּ**.

b. **הוּ** is the full form of suffix meaning *his* or *him*; ׀ may, for convenience, be called a connecting vowel.

76. שְׁלִישִׁי—š'li-šî—*third*: cf. **שֵׁנִי** *second*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַתֵּצֵא , in wh.	ת = <i>she</i>	and ׀ under ת	indie. a <i>causative</i> idea.
מְבַדֵּל , “	מ indie. a part. and ׀ under מ	“	“ “
יְבַדֵּל , “	י = <i>he</i>	and ׀ under י	“ “
וַתֵּצֵא , “	ת = <i>she</i>	and ך (= ׀)	“ “
מְבַדֵּל , “	מ indie. a part. and ׀ under מ	“	“ “

4. OBSERVATIONS.

54. There is in Hebrew (1) a simple verb-stem, (2) a *passive* verb-stem, and also (3) a *causative* verb-stem.

55. The characteristic of the passive stem is the letter ך, or a D. f. in the first radical representing ך assimilated.

56. The causative stem may be known by the ׀ which always occurs under its preformative (י, ת or מ).

57. The name of the simple stem is Qāl, of the passive stem, Nīph'al, of the causative stem, Hīph'il.

58. The letter י prefixed to verbal forms means *he*, the letter ת means *she*, while מ so prefixed indicates a participle. [is י.]

59. The full form of the pron. suf. 3 m. sg. is **הוּ**, the short form

pref. = preformative

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 1, The names of the Hebrew letters.
2. § 13. 2. and N. 1, Dāghēš-forse in aspirates.
3. § 57. 1—3, Inflection.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (69) דָּשָׁא <i>grass</i> | (73) מִין <i>kind, species</i> | (77) פֶּרִי <i>fruit</i> |
| (70) זֶרַע <i>seed</i> | (74) עֵץ <i>tree</i> | (78) שְׁלִישִׁי <i>third</i> |
| (71) יָצָא <i>he-went-forth</i> | (75) עֵשֶׂב <i>herb</i> | (79) תְּרִישָׁא (see N.65) |
| (72) מְזִרְעָא <i>seedling</i> | (76) עֹשֶׂה <i>making</i> | (80) תּוֹצֵא (see N.73) |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-the-tree making fruit* (there is) *seed according-to-its-kind*; (2) *The-seed which+in-it* (= in which) (is) *fruit*; (3) *The-day which+in-it* (is) *light*; (4) *The-earth shall-cause-to-go-forth*)(*the-grass and-*)(*the-seed and-*)(*the-herb and-*)(*the-tree*; (5) *The-day the-third* (= the third day); (6) *The-fruit* (is) *in-the-seed, and-the-seed* (is) *in-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הֵימ אֲשֶׁר מִים בּוֹ; (2) הַלֵּילָה אֲשֶׁר חֹשֶׁךְ בּוֹ; (3) וַיְהִי-רִישָׁא; (4) בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (5) זֶרַעוּ בְּאֶרֶץ; (6) עֵץ הַפֶּרִי.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) תְּרִישָׁא, (2) דָּשָׁא, (3) פֶּרִי, (4) בֵּין, (5) עֵץ, (6) עֹשֶׂה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) zé-ră', (2) dé-šš', (3) rû(ă)h, (4) khên, (5) 'ô-sé, (6) tô-çē', (7) bhô, (8) wă-y'hî.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The characteristic of the Nîph'âl stem. (2) The characteristic of the Hîph'îl stem. (3) The origin and character of tone-long and naturally long vowels. (4) The sign of the participle. (5) The 3 sg. masc. pron. suffix. (6) The origin of ם in תּוֹצֵא. (7) The character of ׁ in עֹשֶׂה. (8) The D. f. Conjunctive. (9) What inflection includes. (10) The names of the Hebrew letters.

LESSON X.—GENESIS I. 14, 15.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהִי (19); (2) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (3) בֵּין (26); (4) יוֹם (31); (5) לַיְלָה (34); (6) וַיְהִי-בֵן (52).

2. NOTES.

77. מֵאֲרוֹת—m'ô-rôth—*luminaries*:

a. Sing., מֵאֶרֶץ (like מָקוֹם *place*); but when the plur. ending ôth is added the tone moves one syllable, and the changeable ā becomes ֵ, § 125. 1. a.

b. Both ô's are naturally long, tho' written defectively, § 6. 4. N. 2.

c. אֹר = *light*, but מֵאֶרֶץ = *luminary*; on this use of מ, see 63. c.

78. בְּרָקִיעַ—bĭ-r'qî(ă)'—*in-expanse-of*:

a. Abs. רָקִיעַ (40); const. בְּרָקִיעַ, ֵ becoming ֵ, § 125. 3. a.

b. Before ר the prep. ב takes ֵ instead of ֵ, § 47. 2.

c. The syl. ב (bĭ) is not a closed syl.; nor yet an open one, since it has a short vowel. It may be called *half-open*, § 26. 4.

d. The Š'wâ under ר is called *medial*, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

79. לְהַבְדִּיל—l'hăbh-dîl—*to-cause-to-divide*:

a. An infinitive; the prefix ה shows it to be *causative* (Hĭph'il).

b. D. l. in ד because it does not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

80. וַיְהִי—w'hā-yû—*and-they-shall-be*:

a. הָיָה = *he-was*; הָיְתָה = *she-was*; הָיוּ = *they-were*.

b. But ו connects this with what precedes, and likewise converts the *past* tense into a *future*; cf. with this the form of the conjunction (ו) which converted a *future* into a *past*, see 18.

81. לְאֹתוֹת—l'ô-thôth—*for-signs*:

a. Sing. אֹת or אוֹת; plur. אוֹתוֹת, by the addition of ôth, § 122. 3.

b. Both vowels are naturally long (ô), written defectively.

82. וּלְמוֹעֲדִים—û-l'mô-'adhîm—*and-for-seasons*:

The conjunction, before a consonant with Š'wâ, is written ו, § 49. 2.

- b. The ך is ô, not ô̄; Méthëgh is written before comp. Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
 c. ך, being a guttural, takes a compound Š'wâ, § 42. 3.
 d. The noun is in the plur. masc., as shown by îm.

83. וְלַיָּמִים—û-l'yā-mîm—*and-for-days*:

- a. Another case of ך, instead of ך, before a consonant with Š'wâ, see 82. a.
 b. This is an *irregular* plural form from יום *day*.

84. וְשָׁנִים—w'sā-nîm—*and-years*:

- a. A masc. plur. ending with a noun (שָׁנָה) which has feminine sg. ending, § 122. 4. N.

85. לְמֵאֲוֹרֹת—lǝ-m'ô-rôth—*for-luminaries*:

- a. All that was said in 78. b, c, concerning bǝ, applies to lǝ.
 b. Here the first ô is written *fully*, the second *defectively*, § 6. 4. N. 2.

86. לְהַאֲרִי—l'hā-'îr—*to-cause-to-shine*; cf. אֹר *light*:

- a. Another *causative* infinitive (cf. הַבְדִּיל), with ך under ה instead of =, because it is in an *open* syllable, § 28. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֶרֶב	מֵאֲרֹת	יְהִי	וְשָׁנִים
אֶרֶץ	אֵתָה	מֵאֲרֹת	וּבִין
דָּשָׁא	יָמִים	בְּרָקִיעַ	וּלְמוֹעָדִים
זָרַע	שָׁנִים	לְמֵאֲוֹרֹת	וְלַיָּמִים

4. OBSERVATIONS.

60. There is a large class of nouns nearly all of which have ך (é) under the first letter and ך (ě) or = under the second. These nouns are always accented upon the penult.

61. The *fem.* plur. ending is ôth, the *masc.*, îm.

62. The distinction between initial and medial Š'wâ is important, see § 10. 1, 2.

63. *And* is usually written ך, but before labials and before consonants with Š'wâ it is written ך.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5, The Inseparable Prepositions.
2. § 49. 1, 2, The Wāw Conjunctive.
3. § 10. 1, 2, Initial and Medial Š'wâ.
4. § 7. 1—4, Classification of Vowel-sounds.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (81) אוֹת <i>sign</i> | (83) מָאוֹר <i>luminary</i> | (85) שֶׁמֶשׁ <i>sun</i> |
| (82) יָרַח <i>moon</i> | (84) מוֹעֵד <i>season</i> | (86) שָׁנָה <i>year</i> |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-sign, the-moon, the sun, the-year, the-season*; (2) *The-sun will-be-seen in-the-heavens*; (3) *Signs and-luminaries and-seasons and-years*; (4) *The-sun shall-be in-expanse-of the-heavens*; (5) *For-seasons and-for-luminaries*; (6) *To-divide between the-day and-between the-night*; (7) *Seas and-waters*; (8) *Days and-seas*; (9) *The-luminary, the-luminaries*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַמֵּאֲרֹת מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) וַיִּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ; (3) הַמָּאוֹר הַשֶּׁנִּי; (4) בָּרַקְיָע, בָּרַקְיָע, בָּרַקְיָע; (5) בָּרַא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ; (6) הָרַקְיָע אֲשֶׁר הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בּוֹ; (7) לְמֵאֲרֹת, לְמֵאֲרֹת.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָרַח, (2) מוֹעֵד, (3) שֶׁמֶשׁ, (4) שָׁנָה, (5) מוֹעֲדִים, (6) יִבְדֵּל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā-'îr, (2) 'ô-thôth, (3) yôm, (4) yā-mîm, (5) bî-r'qî(ă)ʿ.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Change of ף to ף. (2) Prepositions ב and ל with י. (3) Wāw Conversive with the past tense. (4) Various forms of the verb הָיָה *he-was*. (5) ו and י. (6) ים and ת. (7) Difference between הַבְּדִיל and הָאִיר. (8) Nouns with é. (9) Initial and Medial Š'wâ. (10) Classification of vowel-sounds according to formation, quantity, nature, value.

X +

LESSON XI.—GENESIS I. 16–19.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מֵאֲרֵת (77); (2) הַמַּיִם (56); (3) מָקוֹם (58); (4) בְּרָקִיעַ (78);
 (5) לְהַאִיר (86); (6) הַחֹשֶׁךְ (28); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22); (8) וַיִּקְרָא (29).

2. NOTES.

87. וַיַּעַשׂ—wäy-yä-'äs—and-(he)-made, see 46 :

a. Like יְהִי, a shortened form of the *future*, root עָשָׂה.

b. Second syllable, being *accented* open, has a short vowel.

88. שְׁנֵי—š'nê—two-of; cf. פְּנֵי faces-of:

a. The construct state of the numeral שְׁנֵי, of which שְׁנֵי is the *dual* ending, §§ 122. 5; 123. 5.

b. The word has but one syllable, ם being only a half-vowel.

89. הַגְּדֹלִים—häg-g'dhô-lîm—the-great (ones):

a. The article written regularly with ם and D. f., § 45. 1.

b. An adjective in the plur. (note the ending ם) from גָּדוֹל.

c. The ם is ô, though in the plural form written defectively.

d. The ם, under ג in the sing., becomes in the plural ם, because it is no longer *before* the tone-syllable, שְׁנֵי having been added; cf. sg. m. גָּדוֹל, but sg. f. גְּדוּלָה, pl. m. גְּדוּלִים, pl. f. גְּדוּלוֹת, in which, by the addition of an affix, the tone is changed. This change of a full vowel to š'wâ is called *volatilization*, § 36. 3. b.

90. הַמֶּאֱוָר הַגָּדֹל—häm-mä-'ôr hæg-gā-dhâl—the-luminary the-great (one):

a. Both words have a tone-long ā, and a naturally long ô, altho' in the adjective the ô is written defectively.

b. Both words have the article in its usual form.

91. לְמִמְשָׁלָתָּ—l'mēm-šé-lěth—for-dominion-of:

a. Two unaccented closed syllables, one accented open.

b. ל is the prep.; מ, the formative prefix, cf. 58. b; ת, the fem. ending; the root being מִשַּׁל.

92. הַקָּטָן—hăq-qā-tōn—the-small; with tone-long ō.

93. הַקּוֹכְבִּים—hăk-kô-khā-bhîm—the-stars :

a. The ך under כ is Méthěgh, § 18. 1; under ב it is Šillûq.

b. Cf. כּוֹכַב star, קּוֹכְבִּים stars, הַקּוֹכְבִּים the-stars.

94. וַיֵּתֵן—wăy-yît-tên—and-(he)-gave :

a. יֵתֵן he-will-give is the Qāl Imperfect (future) from יָתַן he-gave.

With Wāw Conversive (cf. 18) it has the force of a Perfect (past).

b. The D. f. in ת is for the first radical נ, which has been assimilated; cf. מִן תַּחַת for מִתַּחַת, see 49, § 39. 1.

95. אֹתָם—'ô-thām—(them: the pronominal suffix ם with אַת, another form of אַת and אֶת, sign of def. obj., § 51. 2.

96. וּלְמִשָּׁל—w'lim-šōl—and-to-rule :

a. Conjunction ו; prep. ל with ך, § 47. 2; the ך under מ silent.

b. An infinitive from the root מִשָּׁל, cf. 91; tone-long ō.

97. בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה—băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y'la—in-the-day and-in-the-night, §§ 45. 4. R. 3; 47. 4; 49. 2.

98. וּלְהַבְדִּיל—û-l'hăbh-dîl—and-to-cause-to-divide :

a. ו, § 49. 2; ל, § 32. 3. d; הַבְדִּיל, see 79. *cf. w. 79*

b. The root is בָּרַל (pronounced bā-dhăl).

99. רְבִיעִי—r'bhî-'î—fourth; cf. שְׁלִישִׁי third.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַמָּאֲרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים—the-luminaries the-great = the great luminaries.

הַמָּאֹר הַגְּדֹל—the-luminary the-great = the great luminary.

הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן—the-luminary the-small = the small luminary.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

64. In the words cited above, the noun stands first, the adjective, second.

65. The noun is masculine,¹ the adjective is masculine.

¹ The noun מָאֹר is masculine, although in the plural it has a feminine form.

66. When the noun is sing., the adjective is sing.; when the noun is plur., the adjective is plur.

67. The noun has the article, and so has the adjective.

68. The following is, therefore, the rule governing the position and agreement of an attributive adjective: *The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness.*

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

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|---|------------------------------|
| 1. § 57. Notes 1, 2, | Tenses and Moods. |
| 2. § 58. 1, 2. <i>a</i> , and Notes 1, 4, | The Simple Verb-stem, Qāl. |
| 3. § 14. 1—3, | Omission of Dāghēš-forte. |
| 4. § 11. 2. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , | Š'wâ under final consonants. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (87) אֹר <i>to shine</i> | (89) כּוֹכַב <i>star</i> | (92) רְבִיעִי <i>fourth</i> |
| (88) גָּדוֹל <i>great</i> | (90) מְשַׁלָּה <i>ruling</i> | (93) שְׁנַיִם <i>two</i> |
| | (91) קָטָן <i>small</i> | |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The great day*; (2) *In the great day*; (3) *And in the great day*; (4) *The great stars*; (5) *The small star*; (6) *The good God*; (7) *He-gave, he-ruled*; (8) *God gave*)(*the-luminaries for-(the)-ruling-of the-day and-for-(the)-ruling-of the-night*; (9) *The great luminary (is) the-sun; the small luminary, the-moon*; (10) *The-sun and-the-moon (are) in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens*; (11) *God will-give*)(*the-day*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) עֲשֵׂה אֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל; (2) הַכּוֹכַב הַטּוֹב; (3) מוֹעֵד אֶחָד; (4) הַשְּׁלִישִׁית; (5) יְהִי; (6) הַמָּאֹר הַשְּׁנַיִם; (7) הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן הַשְּׁנַיִם; (8) הַקָּטָן הַטּוֹב; (9) וַיְבַדֵּל בֵּין מְאֹרֹת לַמְּאֹרֹת; (10) וַיִּבְרָא אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת-הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָתֵן, (2) יַעֲשֶׂה, (3) מְמַשֵּׁלָת, (4) כּוֹכֵב, (5) אַתֶּם, (6) בְּרָקִיעַ, (7) לְמִשְׁלָה, (8) מְאֵרֶת, (9) הַיּוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) yōm, (2) yôm, (3) šëkh, (4) lēkh, (5) 'ätt, (6) ʔält, (7) yēšt, (8) wă-y'hî, (9) hā-'ôr.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Affixes of the feminine. (2) Affixes of the masculine plural and dual, in absolute and construct. (3) Change of ף to פ. (4) The construction of the attributive adjective. (5) Méthëgh and Šillûq. (6) Assimilation of ך. (7) The infinitive of the root מִשַּׁל. (8) The conjunction ׀ before a labial. (9) The ordinals meaning *second, third, fourth*. (10) Tenses and moods in Hebrew. (11) The form of the simple verb-stem (Qāl). (12) Omission of Dāghēš-forte. (13) Š'wâ under final consonants.

LESSON XII.—GENESIS I. 20, 21.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמַּיִם (17); (2) הָאָרֶץ (7); (3) רָקִיעַ (40); (4) הַגְּדִלִים (89); (5) אֲשֶׁר (48); (6) לְמִינֵהוּ (75); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22).

2. NOTES.

100. יִשְׂרְצוּ—yš-r'çû—(they) *shall-swarm*:

a. Qāl Imperfect (or future¹) 3 pers. plur. masc. from יִשְׂרַץ *he-swarmed*; יִשְׂרֹץ *he-will-swarm*; יִשְׂרְצוּ *they-will-swarm*.

b. Two Š'wâs—first, a syllable-divider and silent, second, a half-vowel and vocal, § 11. N. 1, 2.

c. The Imperfect tense represents an action as unfinished, incomplete, whether in past, present or future time.

¹ The term *Imperfect* will hereafter be used instead of *future*, since it more nearly describes the tense in question.

101. שָׂרָץ—šé-rěç—*swarm*, or, collectively, *swarms*:

- a. Like עָרַב, אָרָץ, רָשָׁא, זָרַע; these nouns have but one essential vowel, viz., the first, since the second is inserted merely for euphony. They are called *Segholates*.
b. The essential vowel in all these cases was originally $\bar{\text{—}}$, which has been heightened under the tone to é, § 106. 1 and N. 2.

102. נֶפֶשׁ—né-phěš—*soul-of*: Another Segholate, of which the primary form was נָפֶשׁ; cf. the primary form of זָרַע, viz., זֶרַע, which appears before the suffix in זֶרַעוּ, see 73.

103. חַיָּה—hăy-yā—*life*: Feminine, as shown by הָ.

104. וְעוֹף—w'ôph—and-*fowl*:

- a. The Wāw Conjunctive pointed regularly with Š'wâ.
b. A case of naturally long ô; the *final* form of ך (Pê).

105. יַעֲוֹף—y'ô-phēph—(he) *shall-fly*:

- a. An Imperfect (or future) from the root עוֹף *to-fly*.
b. Unchangeable ô; both פ's aspirated.

106. וַיִּבְרָא—wăy-yîbh-rā'—and-(he)-*created*:

- a. יִבְרָא *he-will-create*, but with ו the force of the tense is changed.
b. Compare (1) קָרָא and וַיִּקְרָא with (2) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא.

107. הַתַּנִּינִים—hăt-tăn-nî-nîm—*the-sea-monsters*:

- a. Points in ת and נ are D. f., because preceded by vowels.
b. The $\bar{\text{—}}$ under נ is î written defectively, § 6. 3. N. and 4. N. 2.
c. (1) Article •ה, (2) noun תַּנִּין, (3) plural ending יִם.

108. כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ—köl+né-phěš—*every+soul-of*:

- a. כָּל־ is an unaccented closed syllable, for the word before Măq-qēph *always* loses its accent, § 17. 1, 2.
b. An *unaccented* closed syllable must have a short vowel, § 28. 2; but is $\bar{\text{—}}$ a short vowel? *It is*. In this word we have for the first time ô, or Qāměç-hătûph, which is represented by the same sign ($\bar{\text{—}}$) as long ā, § 5. 5.

109. חַיָּה—hă-hăy-yā—*the-life*: The article with its D. f. implied, § 45. 2; Méthěgh, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.

110. הִרְמִישָׁתְּ—hā-rô-mé-sěth—the-(one)-creeping:

- a. The article with D. f. rejected and ־ heightened to ־ֿ , § 45. 3.
 b. A participle (although without מ) fem. (ת) sg. from רָמַשׁ.
 c. Observe that the ־ is ô, not ô, although defectively written.

111. יִשְׂרָצוּ—šā-r'çû—(they) swarmed:

- a. He-swarmed יִשְׂרָץ, they-swarmed יִשְׂרָצוּ; cf. יִשְׂרֹץ he-will-swarm, יִשְׂרָצוּ they-will-swarm; and so בָּרָא he-created, בָּרָאוּ they-created; קָרָא he-called, קָרָאוּ they-called; נָתַן he-gave, נָתְנוּ they-gave.

- b. Qāl Perf. 3 m. pl., as shown by the ending י.

112. לְמִינֵהֶם—l'mî-nê-hēm—to-kinds-their:

- a. הֶם is pron. suf. 3 m. pl., as used with plur. nouns, § 51. 1. b and d.
 b. ־ (= ê) is a defective writing for י־, the plur. const. ending.

113. כַּנָּף—kā-nāph—wing:

- a. The first ־ is ā, because before the tone: the second is ā because under the tone, § 31. 1. a. (1), c.
 b. Const. sing. would be כַּנָּף; dual would be כַּנְּפִים.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִקְרָא—קָרָא	מִרְחֶכֶת	הַמִּים
יִבְרָא—בָּרָא	מִמִּשְׁלַת	הַחַיָּה
יִשְׂרָצוּ—יִשְׂרָצוּ	רִמִּישָׁת	הִרְמִישָׁת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

69. The Imperfect Qāl has as a preformative in the 3d masc. the letter י, written with ĩ.

70. In forming the plural of the Qāl perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes ־ .

71. Upon the addition of י in the Impf., as well as in the Perf. the vowel of the second radical becomes ־ֿ (half-vowel).

72. The feminine ending ת is often preceded by an unaccented ׀, inserted for euphony.

73. The article is ה; while ח (also ה) takes the D. f. by implication, ר (also ׀ and נ) entirely rejects it.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 50. 1, The regular forms of the Personal Pronoun.
2. § 50. 2, 3, Pausal forms and Remarks (*to be read only*).
3. § 122. 2. b, The fem. ending ת attached to a stem by means of ׀.
4. § 122. 2. c, The fem. ending ת changed to ה׀.

6. WORD-LESSON.

(94) חיה <i>life</i>	(97) נפש <i>soul</i>	(100) רמש <i>he-crept</i>
(95) כל- <i>all, every</i>	(98) עוף <i>to-fly</i>	(101) שרץ <i>swarm</i>
(96) כנף <i>wing</i>	(99) עוף <i>fowl</i>	(102) תנין <i>sea-monster</i>

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-waters swarmed*; (2) *The-waters shall-swarm*; (3) *God created*)(*the-earth, and-he-created*)(*the-heavens*; (4) *And-saw God*)(*all+which he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (5) *I (am) God who created*)(*the-light*; (6) *Thou (art) in-the-heavens and-I (am) upon+the-earth*; (7) *We (are) great*; (8) *Thou (m.) (art) small*; (9) *Thou (f.) (art) good*; (10) *Ye (are) (the) light-of the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֶתְּ אֲנֹכִי וְהוּא; (2) אֶתְּ יִקְרְאוּ לַמַּיִם; (3) גְּדָלִים הַשָּׁמַיִם; (4) קָרְאוּ לְאוֹר יוֹם; (5) יִקְרְאוּ לַמַּיִם; (6) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַנֶּפֶשׁ; (7) לְעוֹף בְּנִפְּיִם; (8) כֶּנֶף; (9) הֵם שָׂרְצוּ בַּמַּיִם; (10) הָעוֹף.

3. To be written in English Letters:—(1) שָׂרָץ, (2) כָּל-, (3) עוֹף, (4) נֶפֶשׁ, (5) נֶפֶשׁ, (6) תִּנִּין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) k'nā-phā-yīm, (4) 'ā-nô-khî, (5) 'ātt, (6) 'āt-tēm, (7) nāh-nû.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Force of the Imperfect. (2) Segholates. (3) The vowel é, as derived from ׀. (4) The vowel ö. (5) The various ways of writing the article. (6) The plural (masc.) of verbal forms. (7) The dual-ending. (8) The fem. ending ת. (9) The forms of the Personal Pronoun. (10) The simple verb-stem. (11) The Passive. (12) The Causative.

LESSON XIII.—GENESIS I. 22–25.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמַּיִם (42); (2) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (3) וַתּוֹצֵא (74); (4) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (5) וַיַּעַשׂ (46); (6) כָּל- (108).

2. NOTES.

114. וַיְבָרֶךְ—wă-y'bhā-rěkh—and-(he)-blessed:

- a. Root is בָּרַךְ, ' being sign of Impf., and ׀ the conjunction.
- b. D. f. of ׀ omitted from ' , which has only a Š'wâ, § 14. 2.
- c. The final ׀ has, as always, a Š'wâ, § 11. 2. a.
- d. The syllable ׀ is half-open, not open, § 26. 4.
- e. This stem is not at all like either (1) the simple verb-stem, as seen in יִקְרָא, or (2) the passive-stem, as seen in יִקְוֶה, or (3) the causative-stem, as seen in יִבְדִּיל. It is a *new* stem, viz., the *intensive*. The form would regularly be יְבָרֶךְ, but ר rejects the D. f., and the preceding ׀ becomes ׀, while, by a change of tone, ׀ is shortened to ׀; cf. אָתָּה, but אַתָּה (23).
- f. The characteristic of the intensive-stem is Dāghēs-forte in the second radical, not, as in יִקְוֶה (55), in the first.

115. לֵאמֹר—lê'-môr—to-say, generally translated *saying*:

- a. Inf. const. of אָמַר say is אֹמֵר; cf. מִשַּׁל (96) from מִשַּׁל.
- b. Before 'א, the prep. ל takes ׀, giving לֵאמֹר, § 47. 3.
- c. א being weak, ׀ and ׀ are allowed to contract, and give ê.

116. פָּרִי—p'rû—*be-ye-fruitful*: A Qāl Imperative plural.

117. וּרְבוּ—û-r'bhû—*and-multiply-ye*: Qāl Imperative plur. with Wāw Conjunctive, here ו before a consonant with Š'wâ, § 49. 2.

118. וּמְלֵא—û-mġ-l'û—*and-fill-ye*:

a. Wāw Conjunctive before a labial is written ו, § 49. 2.

b. Š'wâ is *medial*, the syllable מ half-open, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

c. Qāl Imperative plural of מָלֵא, ו indicating the plural.

119. בַּיָּמִים—băy-yām-mîm—*in-the-seas*:

a. יָם *sea*, יָמִים *seas*, הַיָּמִים *the-seas*, בַּיָּמִים *in-the-seas*.

b. Cf. יוֹם *day*, יָמִים *days*, הַיָּמִים *the-days*, בַּיָּמִים *in-the-days*.

120. וְהָעוֹף—w'hā-'ôph—*and-the-fowl*, §§ 49. 1; 45. 3.

121. יִרְבֵּה—yġ-rġbh—*let-(him)-multiply*:

a. Qāl Impf., shortened form, from same root as רָבַה (117).

b. י is the pref. of the Impf.; ר and ב, radicals; third radical lost.

122. חֲמִישִׁי—h'amî-šî—*fifth*, § 9. 2.

123. תֵּוֹצֵא—tô-ġē'—*Let-(her)-cause-to-go-forth*:

a. י (ô) is contracted from יוּ; תֵּוֹצֵא is like תִּרְשֵׁא (65).

b. Hîph'il Impf. 3 fem. sg. from the root יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

124. לְמִינָהּ—l'mî-nâh—*to-kind-her*:

a. לְ *to*, מִין *kind*, הָ *her*; cf. לְמִינֵהוּ, cf. לְמִינוּ.

b. The point in הָ is neither D. f. nor D. l.; it is inserted to show that הָ has a consonantal force and is *not* silent, for הָ at the end of a word is always silent unless it has this point, called Mäppîq, § 16. 1.

125. בַּהֶמָּה—b'hē-mā—*cattle*:

a. הָ, having no Mäppîq, is silent; the noun is fem., § 122. 2. c.

126. וּרְמֵשׁ—wā-ré-mġš—*and-creeper*:

a. Wāw Conj. before the tone-syl. receives ו, § 49. 4; cf. וְכֹהֵן (11).

b. רְמֵשׁ is a Segholate noun from the same root as רִמְשֵׁת (110).

127. וְחַיַּת-אָרֶץ—w'hă-y'thō+'é-rġġ—*and-beast-of+(the)-earth*:

a. חַיָּה (absolute) = *life* or *beast*; חַיָּה is construct, § 123. 2, 4.

- b. ך is really an old nominative case-ending, now obsolete, § 121. 1. *α*.
 c. חִיתוֹ is for חִיתוֹ, but ׀ under ך has become ׀ and D. f. in ך is dropped.

128. חִית—ḥāy-yāth—*beast-of*: with the same meaning as the preceding *archaic* form חִיתוֹ; here D. f. remains.

129. הָאָרְמָה—hā-ʾdhā-mā—*the-ground*:

- a. The article before a weak guttural has ׀, § 45. 3.
 b. The vowel before a compound Šʿwā always has Méthēgh, § 18. 3.
 c. א, a guttural, takes compound rather than simple Šʿwā, § 9. 2.
 d. ה, having no Mäppîq (§ 16. 1), is silent; the word is feminine, § 122. 2. *c*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

לְאִמֹּר for לְאִמֹּר	חִיָּה	פָּרוּ	וְכֵהוּ
תּוֹצֵא for תּוֹצֵא	חִית	רְבוּ	וּרְמִשׁ
לְמִינָה for לְמִינָה	חִיתוֹ	מְלָאוּ	לְמִיִּם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

74. Contractions are common; thus ׀ fol. by ׀ becomes ê; ׀ (āw) becomes ô; ׀ (ā-hā) becomes ׀ (âh). The result is always a naturally long vowel.

75. The original fem. ending, including the ending of the noun-stem, was תּ׀, which is retained in the construct, but in the absolute the ת is lost and the preceding ׀ heightened to ׀.

76. There are remnants of ancient case-endings; the nominative had as its sign *u*, cf. ô in חִיתוֹ.

77. The Imperative has only a second person.

78. Before a tone-syllable Wāw Conjunctive and the inseparable prepositions *may* take a tone-long ׀.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 51. 1. *a—d*, Pronominal Suffixes,—separate forms.
2. § 51. 2, Pronominal Suffixes with את.
3. § 42. 1—3¹ The Peculiarities of Gutturals.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (103) אֲדָמָה <i>ground</i> | (107) פֶּרֶה <i>he-was-fruitful</i> |
| (104) בְּהֵמָה <i>cattle</i> | (108) רָבָה <i>he-multiplied</i> |
| (105) בֵּרַךְ <i>he-blessed</i> | (109) רִמָּשׁ <i>creeper</i> |
| (106) מָלֵא <i>he-filled</i> | |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created* וְיָצַק (them); (2) *He-said to-the-sea-monsters, Fill-ye* וְיָצַק (the-seas; (3) *The-fowl multiplied upon+the-earth;* (4) *The-day the-fifth;* (5) *(The) beast-of the-earth was upon+the-ground;* (6) *To-kind-his, and-to-kind-her, and-to-kinds-their;* (7) *His-day, my-day, her-day;* (8) *God made* וְיָצַק (the-creeper upon+the-ground; (9) *The-cattle the-good* (f.); (10) *The good beast;* (11) *And-saw God all+that he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good;* (12) *The-waters* (are) *in-the-seas and-upon+the-earth.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וְיָצַק וְיָצַק; (2) וְיָצַק וְיָצַק; (3) וְיָצַק וְיָצַק וְיָצַק; (4) וְיָצַק וְיָצַק וְיָצַק וְיָצַק.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) מָלֵא, (2) רָבָה, (3) תּוֹצֵא, (4) בְּרַךְ, (5) לְמִינָהּ, (6) לְאִמּוֹר, (7) תּוֹצֵא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) bēn, (4) bēn, (5) bēn+, (6) ré-mēs, (7) hă-y'thō, (8) bāy-yām-mîm, (9) 'aššer, (10) rēkh, (11) bhā-rēkh.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The Intensive-stem. (2) Omission of D. f. (3) Inf. const.

¹ Learn only the general statement, not the sub-sections marked *a, b, c*, etc.

of אָמַר with prep. ל. (4) Difference between the words for *sea*, *seas* and *day*, *days*. (5) The ordinals 2d to 5th. (6) Pron. suf. of 3d pers. fem. (7) Nominative case-ending. (8) מֵאֵפֶק. (9) Relation between the fem. affixes הָ and תָ. (10) Pronominal suffixes,—separate forms. (11) Pronominal suffixes with אֵת. (12) Peculiarities of gutturals.

LESSON XIV.—GENESIS I. 26–28.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְעוֹף (104); (2) בְּהֵמָה (125); (3) וְרֶמֶשׂ (126); (4) וַיִּבְרָא (106); (5) אֵתֶם (95); (6) וַיִּבְרָךְ (114); (7) פָּרוּ (116); (8) וּרְבוּ (117); (9) וּמְלֵאוּ (118); (10) חִיהָ (103); (11) הִרְמִישָׁת (110).

2. NOTES.

130. נַעֲשֶׂה—nă-^hsé—*We will make, or, let-us-make* :

- Of these four letters only *three* can be radicals; the root is עֲשֶׂה.
- The ׀, from pronoun אֲנִי *we*, indicates 1 p. pl., *we*, just as ׀ indicates 3 m. sg., *he*, and ת, 3 fem. sg., *she*.
- The guttural ע takes compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
- Méthěgh, as always, before a compound Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
- The vowel הָ is é; cf. same vowel in וְהִרְאָה (59).

131. אָדָם—'ā-dhām—*man*: both vowels changeable.

132. בְּצַלְמֵנוּ—b'çäl-mē-nû—*in-image-our* :

- Prep. בְּ; noun צֶלֶם; connecting-vowel ׀; suffix נוּ.
- The accent ׀ is disjunctive, separating the word from what follows.

133. כְּדִמוֹתֵנוּ—kī-dh'mû-thē-nû—*according-to-likeness-our* :

- כ has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.
- The syllable כְּ is half-open, and the Š'wâ is *medial*, § 26. 4. N.
- The noun is דְּמוֹת, the suf. and connecting-vowel being נוּ.
- The vowel ׀ under כ is according to § 47. 2.

134. וַיִּרְדּוּ—w'yîr-dû—*and-they-shall-have-dominion* :

a. ך = *and*; ם indicates Impf. (future); ך, plural; radicals, ך and ך.

135. בִּרְגַת—bhī-dh'ghāth—*in-fish-of*:

a. Four aspirates, each preceded by a vowel-sound, all aspirated.

b. The stroke over ב is Rāphé, § 16. 2.

c. Prep., before a consonant with Š'wâ, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

d. The syl. bhī is half-open, and the ׀ medial, cf. 133. b.

e. Noun in abs., בִּרְגַת; in const., בִּרְגַת, § 122. 2. a. (3).

136. הַרְמֵשׁ הַרְמֵשׁ—hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs—*the-creeper, the-creeper*: the noun and the participle, both with article.

137. בְּצִלְמוֹ—b'çäl-mô—*in-image-his*:

a. ב in; צִלְמֹ, see 132. a; ך his, as in לְמִינוֹ (72), זֶרְעוֹ (73).

b. The accent over מ is disjunctive, cf. ׀ (132. b).

138. בְּצִלָּם—b'çé-lēm—*in-image-of*:

a. ב has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.

b. This is the usual form of the noun, but צִלְמֹ (137. a) is the *primary* form, to which suffixes are attached. Cf. זֶרְעֹ, but זֶרְעוֹ (73); and so אֶרֶץ, but אֶרְצוֹ, עֶרֶב, but עֶרְבוֹ, נֶפֶשׁ, but נֶפְשׁוֹ, etc., § 125. 4. a, b.

139. אָתּוּ—'ô-thô—(*him*, § 51. 2.

140. זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה—zā-khār û-n'qē-bhā—*male and-female*:

a. זָכָר is a noun like אָרֶם, with two tone-long vowels which were originally short, § 107. 1. a.

b. Wāw Conj., before a consonant with Š'wâ, is ך, § 49. 2.

c. The ending תּ is the feminine affix, § 122. 2. c.

141. לָהֶם—lā-hēm—*to-them*, §§ 47. 5; 51. 3. b and N.

142. וּכְבֻשָּׁה—w'khī-bh'šû-hā—*and-subdue-ye-her*:

a. ך and; כְּבֻשָּׁה for כְּבֻשׁוֹ [cf. מְלָאוּ (118)] *subdue-ye*; ה her; the root being כְּבֻשׁ.

b. ׀ is usually ŭ, but here a defective writing for ך (û), the sign of the plural; ŭ is sounded as u in *put*, but û as oo in *tool*.

143. וּרְדּוּ—û-r'dhû—*and-have-ye-dominion*:

a. On ך see § 49. 2; the accent ׀ over ך is disjunctive.

144. בְּרִגְתָּ—bī-dh'ghāth—in-fish-of; cf. בְּרִגְתָּ (135):

a. ב has D. l., because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3:

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בְּרִמּוֹתָנוּ	בְּצִלְמָנוּ	אֲתוּ	נַעֲשֶׂה	בְּרִמּוֹתָנוּ
בְּרִגְתָּ	בְּצִלְמוֹ	אֲתָם	בְּצִלְמָנוּ	בְּרִגְתָּ
וְרִדּוֹ בְּרִגְתָּ	צִלְמָנוּ	לָהֶם	כְּבִשָּׁה	כְּבִשָּׁה

4. OBSERVATIONS.

79. When a disjunctive accent stands between an aspirate and the preceding vowel, the aspirate does not *immediately* follow the vowel, and hence takes Dāghēš-lene.

80. Segholates before suffixes take what is called their primary form, i. e., the original form of the noun, which had but one vowel, that vowel standing under the first radical.

81. The suffix meaning *him* is הֵם, *them* הֵם or הֵם.

82. The personal *pre*-fix 1 p. pl. meaning *we* is the letter נִ; the pronominal *suf*-fix *our* is נוֹ; *her* is הָ.

83. The half-open syllable *always* has a short vowel, and in many cases is followed by a medial Š'wâ.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 52. 1. *a, c, d*, and 2. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

2. § 53. 1. *a, b*, The Relative Pronoun.

3. § 54. 1, 2. *a—d*, The Interrogative Pronouns.

6. WORD-LESSON.

(110) אָדָם *man* (113) זָכָר *male* (116) צֶלֶם *image*

(111) דָּגָה *fish* (114) כְּבִישׁ *he-subdued* (117) רָדָה *he-subdued*

(112) דְּמוּת *likeness* (115) נְקִבָּה *female* (*had-dominion*)

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל = *the-luminary the-great* = the great luminary.

הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן = *the-luminary the-small* = the small luminary.

Principle 1.—The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and, if the noun is definite, receives the article.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה = *the-day the-this* = this day.

הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת = *the-earth the-this (f.)* = this earth.

הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה = *the-heavens the-these* = these heavens.

Principle 2.—The demonstrative pronoun, when attributive, follows its noun, *both noun and demonstrative receiving the article*.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:¹—(1) *The great place*; (2) *The great heavens*; (3) *The good seed*; (4) *The good luminaries*; (5) *This male and this female*; (6) *These luminaries which (are) in the heavens*; (7) *This good place*;² (8) *These great luminaries*; (9) *This spirit (f.)*, (10) *Who created man in his image?* (11) *Who made this light?* (12) *To whom (are) these heavens and this earth?* (13) *What did God create in beginning?*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (2) מֵהָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (3) הַיּוֹם הַטוֹב הַזֶּה; (4) הַיּוֹם הַגָּדֹל; (5) מֵהָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה; (7) לְמִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ; (8) מֵהַקָּרָא לִיבִשָּׁה; (9) גִּתְּן אֱלֹהִים לָהֶם; (10) אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָאָרֶץ לוֹ; (11) וְהַיָּרֵחַ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶה, (2) זֹאת, (3) אֵלֶּה, (4) אֲשֶׁר, (5) מִי, (6) מֵהָ, (7) זָכָר, (8) נִקְבָּה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) d'mûth, (2) ghăth, (3) dā-ghā, (4) lā-hēm, (5) 'ô-thô.

¹ In this and in following exercises, words making in Hebrew one word will not be joined together by hyphens.

² The order will be: (1) noun, (2) adjective, (3) demonstrative, the article being written with each word.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Gutturals with compound Š'wâ. (2) The vowel הֶ. (3) The accents ֿ, ֿ, ֿ. (4) Half-open syllables. (5) Medial Š'wâ. (6) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (7) Rāphé. (8) Primary form of Segholates. (9) אֵת, אֶת, אֵת. (10) The vowel ֿ. (11) Demonstratives. (12) Relative. (13) Interrogatives. (14) Rule for attributive adjectives. (15) Rule for attributive demonstrative.

LESSON XV.—GENESIS I. 29–31.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) עֲשֵׂב (67); (2) זֶרַע (69); (3) אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ (73. e); (4) חֵית (128); (5) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (6) וַיֵּרָא (22); (7) וַיְהִי-בִקְרֹךְ (36).

2. NOTES.

145. הִנֵּה—hîn-nē—*behold!* an interjectional adverb.

146. נָתַתִּי—nā-thāt-tî—*I have given*:

a. D. f. in ת is for נ assimilated, נָתַתִּי = נָתַתִּי; root נָתַן.

b. The ending תִּי = I, being for כִּי, which is a fragment of אָנֹכִי;
cf. אָמַר he-said, אָמַרְתִּי I-said; יָדַע he-knew, יָדַעְתִּי I-knew;
מִשַּׁל he-ruled, מִשַּׁלְתִּי I-ruled.

147. לָכֶם—lā-khēm—to-you (m.):

a. Prep. has ֿ, cf. לָמִים (45), לָהֶם (141).

b. כֶּם is for תֶּם of אַתֶּם ye, by a euphonic change, the opposite of that in 146. b, § 51. 1. a.

148. זֶרַע זֶרַע—zô-rē(ă) zā-ră—*seeding seed*:

a. זֶרַע is the active participle of the Qāl stem—note the ô.

b. On ֿ under ז read § 42. 2. d.

c. זֶרַע is for זֶרַע (69), on account of the accent (ֿ), § 38. 2.

149. יִהְיֶה—yîh-yé—he-(i. e., it)-shall-be:

a. Observe the Méthegh with ֿ and that the Š'wâ is silent, § 18. 5.

b. Root, הִיָּה; י indicates Impf.; cf. shortened form יְהִי (19).

150. לֶאֱכֹלָה—l'ôkh-lā—*for-food*:

a. The ׀ under א, in an unaccented closed syl., is ô, not ā.

b. The root is plainly אָכַל *he-ate*; הָ׀ indicates fem.

151. רֹמֵשׁ—rô-mēs—*creeper* (literally, *creeping*):

a. Naturally long ô, tone-long ē; Qāl act. part., cf. זֹרֵעַ (148).

b. This ô (in Qāl act. part.) is seldom written fully, as here.

152. אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק—'êth+kôl+yé-rêq—(+*every+greenness-of*):

a. On the short vowels ׀ and ׀ see § 17. 2.

b. יֶרֶק, like אֶרֶץ and many others, is an *a*-class Segholate.

153. עָשָׂה—'ā-sā—*he-made*:

a. Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg.,—the *root-form* from which came וַיַּעַשׂ (46), and עָשָׂה (71).

154. מְאֹד—m'ôdh—*exceedingly*: an adverb.

155. הַשִּׁשִּׁי—hăš-šîš-šî—*the-sixth*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׁב	וְלִכְל-חַיִּית	נַתַּתִּי (I)
אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק	וְלִכְל-עוֹף	לָכֶם (you)
אֶת-כָּל-אִשָּׁר	וְלִכְל רֹמֵשׁ	בּוֹ (him)

4. OBSERVATIONS.

84. Note, in cases cited above, how ׀ and ׀ have become ׀ and ׀ (ô), when, as the word is joined by Măqqêph to the following word, the tone has passed away from them.

85. The conjunction ו is written ו before a consonant with Š'wâ.

86. וְתִי for כִּי = I; וְכֶם for תֶּם = you; וְהוּא for הוּא = him.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 2. 4, 5, 7,

Pronunciation of ק, ט, צ.

2. § 3. 2, 3,

Letters with double forms, and with similar forms.

3. § 4. 2, Weak, Medium and Strong Letters.
 4. § 12. 2, 3, Aspirates with Š'wâ preceding, with disjunctive accent preceding.
 5. § 15. 1, 3, Dāghēš-forte compensative and conjunctive.
 6. § 16. 1, 2, Māppîq' and Rāphé.
 7. §§ 26. 3, 4; 28. 3, 4, Sharpened and Half-open syllables.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (118) אֲכָלָה *food* (120) נָתַן *he-gave* (122) מְאֹד *exceedingly*
 (119) הִנֵּה *behold* (121) יֵרֶק *greenness* (123) שִׁשִּׁי *sixth*

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם = *upon+faces-of the-waters* = upon the face[s] of the waters.

רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים = *spirit-of God* = the spirit of God.

לְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם = *to-collection-of the-waters* = to the collection of waters.

כָּל-נַפְשֵׁי הַחַיָּה = *all+soul(s)-of the-life* = all the souls of life.

בְּרֵיחַ הַיָּם = *in-fish-of the-sea* = in the fish of the sea.

Principle 3.—The article cannot be prefixed to a noun in the construct state; if the article is needed, it is given to the noun following.

Principle 4.—If the second of two nouns in the construct relation is definite, because it is a proper noun, or because it has the article, the first noun is also to be regarded as *definite*.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I knew that thou (m.) (art) good*; (2) *I gave to the cattle and to the beast(s) of the earth grass and herb(s) for food*; (3) *The tree yielded (Heb., made) good fruit*; (4) *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food*; (5) *(There) was fruit in all the earth*; (6) *All that God made was exceedingly good*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּיוֹם אַחֵר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים; (2) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (3) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁנִי עָשָׂה אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ; (4) בְּיוֹם הָרְבִיעִי נָתַן בְּרָקִיעַ; (5) הָיְתָה הַיּוֹשָׁה וְתוֹצֵא עֶשֶׂב וְעֵץ; (6) בְּיוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (7) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי עָשָׂה אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה; (8) וַיִּבְרָא אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶרַע, (2) יָרֵק, (3) אֶכְלָה, (4) בֵּין, (5) בֶּן, (6) בָּקָר, (7) יוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hû, (2) khēm, (3) hā, (4) h^amî, (5) khā, (6) nû, (7) zé, (8) 'ellé.

LESSON XVI.—REVIEW.

[To the student:—This lesson is a review of all that have preceded it. Nothing is so necessary, in the acquisition of a language, as constant and thorough review. One should carry forward with him at least nine-tenths of what he has learned. The first chapter of Genesis contains one hundred and two different words, and about four hundred and fifty different forms. The most common and most important principles of the language have been considered. Many additional principles might have been brought forward in connection with this chapter, but it has been deemed wise to hold them in reserve. It is understood that in no case will the student proceed to take up Lesson XVII., until this Lesson with all which it includes has been learned. Let every word, every verse, every principle be mastered absolutely.]

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with הָיָה, he will compare הָיְתָה she-was, יָהִי let-(there)-be, וְיָהִי and-let-(there)-be, וַיְהִי and-(there)-was, וְיִהְיֶה and-they-shall-be, יִהְיֶה it-shall-be.]

I. VERBS.

רָחַץ ²⁶	קָוָה ⁹	נָתַן ¹⁷	יָצָא ¹²	בָּרַךְ ²²	אָוֹר ^{*15}
רָחַף ²	קָרָא ⁵	עוֹף ^{*20}	כָּבַשׁ ²⁸	דָּשָׁא ¹¹	אָמַר ³
רָמַשׁ ²¹	רָאָה ⁴	עָשָׂה ⁷	מָלָא ²²	הָיָה ²	בָּדַל ⁴
שָׂרַץ ²¹	רָבָה ²²	פָּרָה ²²	מָשַׁל ¹⁸	יָרַע ¹¹	בָּרָא ¹

* The Infinitive form, see § 55. 3.

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

אָדָם ²⁶	בְּהֵמָה ²⁴	חֲמִישִׁי ²³	לֵ ⁵	עוֹף ²⁰	רְקִיעַ ⁶
אֲדָמָה ²⁵	בֵּין ⁴	חֶשֶׁךְ ²	לַיְלָה ⁵	עַל ²	שְׁלִישִׁי ¹³
אוֹר ³	בֶּקֶר ⁵	טוֹב ⁴	מָאֹד ³¹	עֵץ ¹¹	שָׁמַיִם ¹
אוֹת ¹⁴	גָּדוֹל ¹⁶	יְבֹשָׁה ⁹	מְאֹד ¹⁴	עָרֵב ⁵	שָׁנָה ¹⁴
אַחֵר ⁵	דָּגָה ²⁶	יוֹם ⁵	מוֹעֵד ¹⁴	עֹשֶׁב ¹¹	שָׁנִי ⁸
אֹכְלָה ²⁹	דְּמוּת ²⁶	יָמִים ¹⁰	מַיִם ²	פָּנִים ²	שָׁנִים ¹⁶
אֵל- ⁹	דִּשָּׂא ¹¹	יֶרֶק ³⁰	מִין ¹¹	פְּרִי ¹¹	שָׂרֵץ ²⁰
אֱלֹהִים ¹	הֵ ¹	בֶּ ²⁶	מִמְּשָׁלָה ¹⁶	צֶלֶם ²⁶	שִׁשִּׁי ³¹
אֶרֶץ ¹	הֶהָ ²⁹	בוֹכֵב ¹⁶	מֵן ⁷	קָטָן ¹⁶	תָּהוּ ²
אִשָּׁר ⁷	יְ ¹	כִי ⁴	מִקּוֹה ¹⁰	רְאִישִׁית ¹	תְּהוֹם ²
אֵת ¹	זָכָר ²⁷	כָּל ²¹	מִקּוֹם ⁹	רִבִּיעִי ¹⁹	תֶּנֶךְ ⁶
בֶּ ¹	זֶרַע ¹¹	בֶּן ⁷	נֶפֶשׁ ²⁰	רוּחַ ²	תַּחַת ⁷
בְּהוּ ²	חִיָּה ²⁰	כָּנָף ²¹	נִקְבָּה ²⁷	רָמַשׁ ²⁴	תַּנִּין ²¹

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation (see *Manual*, p. 7).

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake (see *Manual*, p. 29).

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text (see *Manual*, p. 18).

4. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, from the transliteration, noting with care, in the case of each word, the exact English equivalent for each sign or character in the Hebrew (p. 39).

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. The alphabet, § 1. 1-3.
2. Pron. of **א, ב, ג, ד**, § 2. 1-4.
3. Pron. of **ה, ו, ז, ח, ט**, § 2. 5-8.
4. Extended, final, and similar letters, § 3. 1-3.
5. Labials and gutturals, § 4. 1.
6. Weak, medium and strong letters, § 4. 2.
7. Pron. of **י, כ, ל**, § 5. 6. *a*.
8. Vowel-letters, **א, ב, ג**, § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1-4.
9. Classificat'n of vowel-sounds, § 7. 1-4.
10. Names of vowels, § 8.
11. Simple Š'wâ, § 9. 1.
12. Compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
13. Initial and med. Š'wâ, § 10. 1, 2.
14. Syllable-divider, § 11. 1, 2. *a*. and R.
15. Dāghēš-lene, § 12. 1, and N.
16. D. l. after a Š'wâ, § 12. 2.
17. D. l. after a disj. acc., § 12. 3.
18. Dāghēš-forte, § 13. 1, 2, and Note 1.
19. Omission of D. f., § 14. 1-3. Notes 1, 2.
20. D. f. compensative and conjunctive, § 15. 1, 3.
21. Măppîq and Rāphê, § 16. 1, 2.
22. Măqqêph, § 17. 1, 2.
23. Méthêgh, § 18. 1.
24. More common accents, § 24. 1-3.
25. Kinds of syllables, § 26. 1-4.
26. Syllabication, § 27. 1-3.
27. Quantity of vowel in syllables, § 28. 1-4.
28. Naturally long vowels, § 30. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 30. 7.
29. Tone-long vowels, § 31. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 31. 4.
30. Peculiarities of gutturals, § 42. 1-3.
31. The article, § 45. 1, 2, 3, & R. 3.
32. Inseparable prepositions, § 47. 1-5.
33. Wāw conjunctive, § 49. 1-4.
34. Personal pron., § 50. 1-3.
35. Pronominal suffixes, § 51. 1. *a-d*, 2.
36. Demonstrative pronoun, § 52. 1. *a-d*, 2.
37. Relative pronoun, § 53. 1. *a, b*.
38. Interrogative pronouns, § 54. 1, 2. *a-d*.
39. Roots, § 55. 1, 2.
40. Inflection, § 57. 1-3.
41. Tenses and Moods, § 57. 3. Notes 1, 2.
42. Simple verb-stem, § 58. 1, 2. *a* and Notes 1, 4.
43. Gender of nouns, § 122. 1, 2. *b*.
44. Number of nouns, § 122. 3-5.
45. States of nouns, § 123. 1, 2.

4. EXERCISE.*

To be translated into Hebrew :—

1. *The name of the light is day, and the name of the darkness is night.*
2. *Waters, to waters, the waters, to the waters.*
3. *The earth will be seen beneath the heavens.*
4. *The day, in which is light.*
5. *The fruit, in which is seed.*
6. *The fruit is in the seed, and the seed is in the earth.*
7. *The sun will be seen in the heavens.*
8. *To divide between the day and the night.*
9. *And in the great day. The great stars.*
10. *The great luminary is the sun ; the small luminary is the moon.*
11. *The sun and the moon are in the expanse of the heavens.*
12. *Thou art in the heavens, and I am upon the earth.*
13. *And God saw all which he had created, and it was good.*
14. *God created the earth, and he created the heavens.*
15. *The waters are in the seas and upon the earth.*
16. *His day, her day, my day.*
17. *The beast of the earth was upon the ground.*
18. *This good place.*
19. *These great luminaries.*
20. *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food.*

LESSON XVII.—GENESIS II. 1-3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW

- (1) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (2) וְהָאָרֶץ (8); (3) עֵשָׂה (153); (4) אַתֶּם (95);
 (5) כִּי (24); (6) בּוֹ (73); (7) אִשָּׁר (48).

* These sentences are selected from preceding exercises.

2. NOTES.

156. וִיכְלוּ—*and-(they)-were-finished*; cf. וִיבְרָךְ (114), יִקְנוּ (55):

- a. D. f. omitted from י, § 14. 2; ך indicates the plural number.
- b. The ׀, in verbal forms, always marks the *passive*; under the first radical it indicates the Pū'al (intensive passive) stem, § 59. 3.
- c. Root is כָּלָה, meaning in Pī'el, *finish*, in Pū'al, *be-finished*.

157. וְכָל-צְבָאָם—*and-all+host-their*; cf. גְּדֻלִּים, אֶת- (89. d):

- a. ך acc. to § 49. 1; ׀ is ם, because in a closed syllable which has lost its tone, § 36. 1. a.
- b. צָבָא *host*, but צְבָאָם *host-their*, ׀ under צ becoming ׀ when it ceases to stand before the tone, § 36. 3. b.
- c. ם(׀) is the pron. suf. of the 3 masc. plur., § 51. 1. d.

158. וִיכֵל—*and-(he)-finished*; cf. וִיבְרָךְ, וִיכְלוּ:

- a. Shortened from וִיכְלָה, the Pī'el of כָּלָה (156. c).
- b. Two D. f.'s omitted: one from י because without a full vowel, one from ל because final, § 14. 1, 2.

159. בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי—*in-the-day the-seventh*:

- a. The accent ֿ over הַשְּׁבִיעִי marks the end of a *secondary section*. It is called Zāqēph qāṭōn, i. e., little Zāqēph, § 24. 4.

160. מְלֹאכְתּוֹ—*work-his*; cf. רֵאשִׁית, זֶרְעוֹ:

- a. Abs. sg. מְלֹאכָה; א has lost its consonantal force.
- b. The ׀ of ל (in abs. form) becomes ׀, because the open syllable has become closed, § 36. 1. b.
- c. The abs. has הָ, but the form with suf. has ת, § 122. 2. a.

161. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת—*and-he-rested*; cf. וַיִּבְרָא, וַיִּקְרָא:

- a. This is the regular form of the Qāl Impf., the ׀ in וַיִּקְרָא and וַיִּבְרָא being due to the presence of the weak letter א.
- b. The ֿ in this word is ̄ (tone-long), not ̂.
- c. The root is plainly שָׁבַת *he-rested*, see below, 163.

162. וַיִּקְדָּשׁ—*and-he-sanctified*; cf. וִיבְרָךְ, וִיכֵל:

¹ Every old word, suggested for comparison with the new word under consideration, has at least *one* important point in common with that new word.

- a. D f. omitted from י, as in וַיְבָרֶךְ, וַיִּהְיֶה, וַיִּבְלֶה, וַיִּבְרָךְ.
 b. The root is קִדְּשׁ, meaning, as a verbal form, *he-was-holy*.
 c. The first radical has ׀, the second radical, D. f.; these indicate a Pī'el form; read §§ 59. 1.; 68. 2. a.
 d. Compare each vowel-sound in יִקְדֹּשׁ and יְבָרֶךְ, and note that the latter has ׀ instead of ׀, because ר refuses D. f., and ׀ instead of ׀, because the accent is on the penult.
 e. The root means *be-holy*; the Pī'el, here intensive or causative, means *make-holy, sanctify*, § 59. 2. a.

163. יָשַׁב—*he-rested*; cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא, עָשָׂה:

- a. Qāl Perf. 3 masc. sing. of the strong verb יָשַׁב.

164. לַעֲשׂוֹת—to-make, i. e., *in-making*; cf. יַעֲלֶה (179):

- a. The prep. ל with ׀, because of following ׀, § 47. 3.
 b. יַעֲשֶׂה is a Qāl Inf. const. of עָשָׂה; the ת is the fem. ending.
 c. Further information concerning this form will be given later.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יְבָרֶךְ but יְבָרֵךְ	יְבָרֵךְ	מְאֵרֶת but מְאֹר	יִשְׁבֹּת
מְלַאכָה but מְלַאכְתּוֹ	מְלַאכְתּוֹ	גְּדֵלִים but גְּדֹל	יָקוּוּ
כָּל but כָּל־	כָּל־	אֲדָם but אֲדָמָה	יִקְדֹּשׁ
אֵת but אֶת־	אֶת־	צָבָא but צָבָאִים	יִבְלֶה
זָרַע but זָרַע־	זָרַע־	כְּנָפִים but כְּנָף	יְבִדֵּל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

87. Change of ā to ă, of é to ǎ, of ē to ě, of ō to ǒ, i. e., of a tone-long vowel to its corresponding short, is of frequent occurrence, and is called *shortening*.

88. Change of ā to ˆ (׀ to ׀), i. e., of a tone-long vowel to a tone-short (Š'wâ) is of frequent occurrence, and is called *volatilization*.

89. The Qāl Impf. has no special characteristic; unless one of the radicals is a weak letter, it generally has \bar{o} for the vowel of its second radical.

90. The Nīph'āl has D. f. in and \neg under the first radical, while the other *passive* stem (Pū'āl) has \neg under the first radical and D. f. in the second.

91. The Pī'el has (besides D. f. in the second radical) \neg under the first radical; the Hīph'il has \neg under the preformative.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 1, 2. *a*, Simple verb-stem, Qāl.
2. § 63. (& p. 167) Tabular view, Inflection of the Qāl Perfect.
3. § 63. 1-4, Remarks on inflection.
4. § 36. 3. *a*, Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal inflection.
5. § 36. 3. N. 2, [This covers volatilization of \neg to \neg in the forms
קָטַלְתָּ, קָטַלְתָּם]

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. Learn from the Hebrew word-lists under List I., verbs occurring 500 to 5,000 times, those words numbered 1-10.
2. Make a list of the new words in Gen. II. 1-3.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I said, we said, she said, thou (f.) didst say, they said, ye (m.) said*; (2) *She ruled, they ruled, ye (f.) ruled, I ruled, we ruled, thou (m.) ruledst*; (3) *They gave, we gave, I gave, she gave, thou (m.) gavest, he gave*; (4) *I knew, she knew, we knew, they knew, thou (m.) didst know*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The heavens will be finished*; (2) *The waters will be collected*; (3) *God will sanctify the seventh day*; (4) *God rested in the seventh day*; (5) *He created the heavens and all their host*; (6) *He made the great luminaries*; (7) *He*

will rest in this day; (8) *We rested, she rested, ye (m.) rested, they rested.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מִי שָׁבַת מְכַל-מְלֹאכֶתוֹ; (2) מִי יִשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי; (3) שָׁבַתִּי בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי; (4) זֶה הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ שָׁבַת אֱלֹהִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the unpointed text.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Omission of D. f. (2) Characteristics of Pū'āl stem. (3) Volatilization of a penultimate vowel, of an ultimate vowel. (4) The Qāl Imperfect. (5) The Pī'el Imperfect. (6) Shortening of a tone-long vowel. (7) Difference between the vowels of שָׁבַת and וִיבָרֵךְ and וִיקָדֵשׁ, בָּרָא. (8) Original form of the simple verb-stem. (9) Form in use. (10) Its inflection. (11) Forms of the Qāl Perf. containing half-vowels. (12) The various personal terminations and their origin.

LESSON XVIII.—GENESIS II. 4–6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אֲרֶץ (62); (2) יְהִיָּה (149); (3) הָאֲדָמָה (129); (4) פָּנִי (13).

2. NOTES.

165. אֵלֶּה—*these*; cf. זֶה (m.), זאת (f.).

166. תּוֹלְדוֹת—*generations-of*; cf. מֵאֲרֹת, מְעֻעָרִים:

a. Plur. fem., never found in sing.; two syllables.

b. Absence of D. l. in ך shows at once that preceding Š'wâ is vocal, § 12. 2.

c. Three aspirates, all aspirated; both o's are ô, not õ.

167. **בְּהִבְרָאם**—*in-being-created-their*; cf. **יָקוּוּ, צָבָאָם**:

- a. **ב** pointed with Šwâ; **ם** same as in **צָבָאָם** (157).
- b. It is **קָטַל**, but **קָטְלָה**; so **הִבְרָא**, but **הִבְרָאָם**, i. e., the ultimate **א** is volatilized when **ם** is added, § 36. 3. a.
- c. **הִבְרָא** has D. f. *in* and **ט** under the first radical, the characteristics of the Niph'al or passive stem, § 75. R. 2.
- d. This is an Inf. const. governed by the prep. **ב**.

168. **עֲשׂוֹת**—*to-make, or making-of*: see 164.

169. **יְהוָה**—*Jehovah*: but this word as written has the vowels, viz., **יְ**, **וָ**, and **הָ**, of the word **אֲדֹנִי** *Lord*. It should rather be written **יְהֹה**, and pronounced Yăh-wé.

170. **שִׁיחַ**—*shrub-of*: one syllable, § 27. 1; cf. **רוּחַ**.

171. **הַשָּׂדֶה**—*the-field*; cf. **עֵשָׂה, יְהִיָּה**:

- a. The accent **־** over **הַשָּׂדֶה**, like **־** over **הַשְּׂבִיעִי** (159. a), marks a secondary section. It is called R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

172. **טָרַם**—*té-rēm—not-yet*: an adverb.

173. **יִצְמַח**—(he) *will-sprout-forth*; cf. **יִשְׁבֹּת**:

- a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of **צָמַח** *he-sprouted-forth*.
- b. The **ט** under **ח** is pausal for **ת**, § 38. 2.
- c. This verb has **ת** (in pause **ט**) rather than **ת**, as seen in **יִשְׁבֹּת**, because of the guttural **ח**, § 42. 2. b.

174. **לֹא**—*lô'—not*; cf. **יֹאמֶר, זֹאת**.

175. **הִמְטִיר**—(he) *had-caused-to-rain*; cf. **הִבְדִּיל, מִבְּדִיל**:

- a. Here are three radicals, making **מִטַּר** *he-rained*.
- b. The prefix **ה** (originally **ה**) indicates the Hiph'il Perfect, § 60. 1. a, b; and § 62. 2.
- c. Cf. the vowel of the preformative in the forms **תִּדְרֹשׁ, יִבְדֹּל, תִּדְרֹשׁ, מִיָּדֵע, מִיָּדֵע, מִיָּדֵע**, with that in **הִמְטִיר**, § 75. R. 6.

176. **אֵין**—a noun meaning *nothing*, but always used as a verbal expression, *there is not, there was not*; hence the phrase means *and man was not, or and there was no man*.

177. לַעֲבֹד—*to-serve*; cf. לְמִשַּׁל, לַעֲשׂוֹת:

a. The עֲבֹד is Qāl Inf. const. of עָבַד *he-served*; but ע has — , where מ of מִשַּׁל, a similar form, has — , because it is a guttural, § 42. 3. a.

b. The prep. ל takes — , as in לַעֲשׂוֹת, according to § 47. 3.

178. וְאֵד—*w'êdh—and-(a)-mist*.

179. יַעֲלֶה—(he) *will-go-up*, or (he) *used-to-go-up*; cf. יָהִי:

a. י is the pref. of the Impf.; the root is עָלָה *he-went-up*.

b. The vowel under י in יִשְׁבֹּת and יִצְמַח is — , but in this word it is — , because of the following ע, § 42. 2. a.

c. Just as an original — is retained under the preformative of all Hīph'il forms except the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* (§ 36. 4) to — (cf. הִמָּטִיר), so an original — has been retained under the preformative of the Qāl Impf. *before gutturals*, where otherwise it is attenuated to — .

d. In יִשְׁבֹּת the first rad. has — , but in יַעֲלֶה it has — , § 42. 3. b.

e. The Imperfect here expresses customary action in past time.

180. מִן—from: so written only before the article; cf. מִן, מִן, § 48. 1, 2.

181. וְהִשְׁקָה—*and-used-to-cause-to-drink*; cf. הִמָּטִיר:

a. Another Hīph'il Perf., as indicated by ה; root שָׁקַח.

b. The ו here is Wāw Conv. or Consec., and gives to the verb the force possessed by יַעֲלֶה, which preceded it, § 73. 1. b, 2. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֲשׂוֹת	הִמָּטִיר	יִקְרָא	רוּחַ
לַעֲבֹד	הִשְׁקָה	יִשְׁבֹּת	רָקִיעַ
יַעֲלֶה	יִבְדֹּל	יִצְמַח	מִזְרִיעַ
יִצְמַח	תִּרְשָׁא	יַעֲלֶה	שִׁיחַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

92. A guttural will take (1) *under* it a compound instead of a simple Š'wâ ; and (2) *before* it the vowel $\bar{\text{—}}$ rather than $\bar{\text{—}}$ or $\bar{\text{—}}$.

93. The Hīph'il stem has, under the preformative, the vowel $\bar{\text{—}}$ except in the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* to $\bar{\text{—}}$ (cf. Latin *facilis*, but *difficilis*).

94. The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Imperfect was originally $\bar{\text{—}}$, but this has been retained only before gutturals, being elsewhere attenuated to $\bar{\text{—}}$.

95. The Qāl Imperfect may have for its stem-vowel either \bar{o} , or \bar{a} . In the cases cited above, note how $\bar{\text{—}}$ before \aleph and in pause has been heightened to $\bar{\text{—}}$, while before \aleph it has been heightened to \acute{e} .

96. Pāthāḥ-furtive steals in under the final gutturals \aleph , \aleph , \aleph , when they are preceded by any long vowel except $\bar{\text{—}}$.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. § 59. 1. <i>a, b</i> , 2. <i>a, b</i> . and N., | Origin and use of the Pī'ēl stem. |
| 2. § 59. 3, 4. <i>a, b</i> . and N., | Origin and use of the Pū'āl stem. |
| 3. § 59. 5. <i>a</i> , 6 <i>a, b</i> , | Origin and use of the Hīthpā'ēl st. |
| 4. § 65. 1. <i>b</i> , 2. <i>a, b</i> , (& p. 167) | Inflection of these stems in Perf. |
| 5. § 36. 4. <i>a, b</i> , | Attenuation of $\bar{\text{—}}$ to $\bar{\text{—}}$. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List I., the verbs numbered 11—20.
2. Make a list of the new words in Genesis II. 4—6.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *He sanctified* (קִדֵּשׁ, Pī.), *we sanctified, they sanctified, I sanctified, ye (m.) sanctified*; (2) *She spoke* (דִּבְּרָה in Pī'ēl), *I spoke, we spoke, they spoke, thou (f.) didst speak, ye (m.) did speak*; (3) *He was sanctified* (Pū'āl), *I was sanctified, we were sanctified, they were sanctified*; (4) *She purified her-*

self (קָדַשׁ in Hīthpā'ēl), *we purified ourselves, they purified themselves, I purified myself.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Jehovah God sanctified this day and this place*; (2) *This (is) the day which God sanctified*; (3) *These (are) the heavens and the earth which God created*; (4) *The shrub and the herb will be in the field*; (5) *There was no man upon the earth in those days*; (6) *God did not cause it to rain upon the dry (land)*; (7) *The herb will sprout forth upon the field*; (8) *These generations*; (9) *This earth*; (10) *This day.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) קָדַשְׁתִּי אֶת-הַיּוֹם; (2) הַמִּשְׁלִי אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (3) נָתַתָּ לּוֹ אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (4) בָּרָא אֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (5) בְּדִגְתָּ הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ לָעֵבֶר אֶת-הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the unpointed text.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Forms of the Dem. pron. (2) Use of D. l. (3) Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal forms. (4) Characteristics of the Nīph'āl. (5) The word יְהוָה. (6) Pāthāh-furtive. (7) The difference in pointing between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִצְמַח, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִקְרָא, between יִעֲלֶה and יִשְׁבֹּת. (8) Attenuation of — to —. (9) Hīph'il Perfect. (10) אֵין, לֹא and טָרַם. (11) Difference between עֵבֶר and מִשְׁלִי. (12) Force of the tense in יִעֲלֶה. (13) Peculiarities of gutturals. (14) The origin, use, and inflection of the three intensive stems. (15) The form קָטְלָהּ. (16) The form קָטְלָתָם. (17) Heightening. (18) The Personal pronoun.

LESSON XIX.—GENESIS II. 7–9.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהוָה (169); (2) מֶן (180); (3) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (4) כָּל- (108); (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) טוֹב (24).

2. NOTES.

182. וַיִּצֶר—and-(he)-formed; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

- a. The first ׳ is the preformative, the second, the radical.
- b. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root יָצַר *he-formed*.
- c. The ך under צ is ם; consideration of it may be postponed.

183. עָפָר—*dust*: with the article it would be הָעָפָר, § 45. 4.

184. וַיִּפַּח—and-he-breathed; cf. יָצַח:

- a. For וַיִּפַּח, the ן being assimilated; root נָפַח.
- b. On = instead of — before ח see § 42. 2. b.

185. בְּאַפָּיו—b'āp-pāw—in-nostrils-his:

- a. אָף *nose*; אֶפְסִים *nostrils*; אֶפְיוֹ *his-nostrils*.
- b. Learn that יָ, pronounced āw (the ׳ having no force), is the form of 3 masc. sg. suf. when attached to plural or dual nouns.
- c. The D. f. in פ stands for ן, the original form being אָנַפּ.

186. נְשָׁמָת—nī-š'māth—*breath-of*; cf. חַיַּת:

- a. Abs. sg. is נִשְׁמָה, but in const. הָ goes back to the orig. ת; the other changes will come up later.

187. חַיִּים—*lives*; cf. חַיָּה *life, beast*.

188. וַיִּטֵּעַ—and-(he)-planted; cf. יָפַח:

- a. So far as concerns vowels and form, the same as וַיִּפַּח (184); from the root נָטַע *he-planted*.

189. גֶּן—*garden*; cf. below in v. 9 הֶגְן *in pause*.

190. מִקְדָּם—mīq-qé-dhēm—from-east; cf. עָרָב:

- a. The prep. מִן with ן assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. An *a*-class Segholate, primary form קָדָם, § 106. 1. a.

191. וַיִּשֶׁם—*and-he-put*: learn (1) this form, (2) its meaning, (3) its root שִׁים *to-put*.

192. שָׁם—*there*: an adverb.

193. יָצַר—*he-formed*, or *he-had-formed*; cf. וַיִּצֶר:

a. Pausal for יָצַר, the root form, see 182. b.

194. וַיַּצְמַח—*and-(he)-caused-to-sprout-forth*; cf. וַיִּבְדֵּל:

a. Cf. with Qāl יַצְמַח (173), which has ־ under י instead of ־.

b. The ־ under the preformative is the indication of the Hiph'il (except in Perf.).

c. וַיִּבְדֵּל has ־ under 2d rad., but יַצְמַח has ־; why? § 42. 2. b.

d. Hiph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root צָמַח *he-sprouted*.

195. נִחְמָד—*nēḥ-mādh—desirable*, or *desired*:

a. The point in מ is neither D. f., nor D. l. (why not?); it is used in some texts, to show that the preceding Š'wâ, though under a guttural, is silent.

b. The root is חָמַד, נ indicating a Niph'al.

c. On the vowel ־ see § 42. 2. c; on ־, § 71. 2.

196. לְמַאֲכָל....לְמַרְאָה—*for-sight...for-food*:

a. Two nouns formed by the prefix מ; cf. מְקוֹה, מְקוֹם; § 113. 1.

b. The roots are רָאָה *he-saw*, אָכַל *he-ate*.

197. הַחַיִּים—*hă-hăy-yîm—the-lives*; cf. הַחַיִּשׁ:

a. The D. f. of the article is implied in ח, §§ 42. 1. b; 45. 2.

b. Méthēgh on the second syllable before the tone.

198. הַדַּעַת—*the-knowing*: a verbal noun from יָדַע *he-knew*, with the article pointed as usual; it has here a direct object.

199. וָרַע—*wā-rā'—and-evil*; cf. וְבָהוּ:

a. Wāw Conj., before a tone-syllable, takes sometimes ־, § 49. 4.

b. רַע, instead of רָע, because in pause, § 38. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

נֶפֶשׁ	אֶרֶץ	דָּשָׁא	עֵשֶׁב	בָּקָר
קָדָם	עָרָב	שָׂרִין	עָרֹן	חֵשֶׁךְ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

97. Nouns accented on the penult, having ִֿ (é) for their first vowel, are *always* *a*-class Segholates, the é being a heightening of an original ä.

98. Nouns accented on the penult, having ֵֿ (ē) for their first vowel, are *always* *i*-class Segholates, the ē being a heightening of an original ĭ.

99. Nouns accented on the penult, having ֹֿ (ō) for their first vowel, are *always* *u*-class Segholates, the ō being a heightening of an original ŭ.

100. The unaccented ִֿ in the ultima of all these nouns is merely an inserted helping-vowel (§ 37. 2), for otherwise the word would be a monosyllable ending in two consonants.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. § 60. 1. <i>a, b, 2,</i> | Origin and use of the Hĭph'ĭl stem. |
| 2. § 60. 3, 4, | Origin and use of the Hŏph'āl stem. |
| 3. § 61. 1, 2, | Origin and use of the Nĭph'āl stem. |
| 4. § 65. 1. <i>a, c, 2. c,</i> | Inflection of these various stems(cf. p. 166). |
| 5. § 106. 1, | Origin of Segholates. |
| 6. § 36. 2. <i>N,</i> | To what are ä, ĭ, ŭ, <i>when heightened</i> , changed? |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists I. and II., the verbs numbered 21—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 7—9.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He caused to rain, they caused to rain, I caused to rain, we caused to rain;* (2) *He caused to kill, she caused to kill, they caused to kill, ye (m.) caused to kill;* (3) *He divided* (Hĭph. of פָּרַל), *she divided, they divided, I divided, we divided;* (4) *Thou (m.) wast caused to divide, I was caused to kill, we were caused to kill;* (5) *He was killed, I was killed, she*

was killed, thou (m.) wast sanctified (Nīph.), ye (f.) were sanctified, they were sanctified.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And God breathed into his nostrils;* (2) *In the garden which God planted in Eden was fruit;* (3) *This fruit was good for food;* (4) *The good fruit;* (5) *The evil fruit;* (6) *The good tree and the evil tree;* (7) *And he caused to sprout forth grass and herb(s) and tree(s).*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַבְּדִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ הַגֶּן עֵץ הַחַיִּים; הַטּוֹב וּבֵין הָרֶע; (2) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֲדָם בֶּגֶן אֲשֶׁר; (3) נָטַע אֶת-הָעֵץ בֶּגֶן; (4) נָטַע וְאֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ הַצִּמְיָח כָּל-עֵץ נִחְמָד לְמַרְאֵה הַבְּדִילָה; (5) נִמְשְׁלוּ, נִמְשְׁלָנוּ, נִמְשְׁלָתָם; (6) הַבְּדִילָנוּ, הַבְּדִילוּ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76, numbered 1—30, in the Perfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) the same verbs in the Perfect 3 e. pl.; (3) the same verbs in the Perfect 2 m. pl.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation. (2) The vowels — and — in the stem of the Qāl Imperfect. (3) Pronunciation and meaning of the affix יָ. (4) The root *to-put*, the form *and-he-put*. (5) Difference between יִבְדֵּל and יִצְמַח. (6) מ as a prefix in the formation of nouns. (7) A-class Segholates. (8) I-class Segholates. (9) U-class Segholates. (10) Origin, use and inflection of the Hīph'āl, the Hōph'āl and the Nīph'āl stems. (11) Heightening. (12) The helping-vowel ē.

LESSON XX.—GENESIS II. 10–14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִלֶּאכְתּוֹ (160); (2) וַיֵּשְׁבֶת (161); (3) תּוֹלְדוֹת (166); (4) יִצְחָק (173); (5) יַעֲקֹב (179).

2. NOTES.

200. וְנָהָר—*and-(a)-river*; cf. כְּנָף, אָדָם:

- a. This noun belongs to a large class, formed from the root by means of two originally short vowels, both of which, the one *before*, and the other *under*, the tone, have become tone-long, § 107. 1. a.

201. יָצָא—*yô-qê'—going-forth, = goes-forth*; cf. רָמַשׁ:

- a. The active participle of Qāl, used, as often, for a present tense.
b. The first vowel is ô, not ô; the root, יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

202. מִעֵדֶן—*from-Eden*; cf. מַעַל, § 48. 2; עָשָׂב, § 106. 1. b:

- a. Note the Zāqēph-qātōn (◌ֿ); it marks the end of a secondary section and also the accented syllable of מִעֵדֶן, cf. 159. a.

203. לְהַשְׁקוֹת—*to-cause-to-drink*, i. e., *to-water*; cf. עֲשׂוֹת, הַבְדִּיל:

- a. Like הַבְדִּיל, this word has the pref. הֶ; it is Hīph. Inf. const.
b. Like עֲשׂוֹת, it ends in וֹת; it is from a root whose last letter is הֶ.
c. Cf. also the Hīph. Perf. 3 m. sg. הִשְׁקָה (181).

204. מִתַּחַת, וּבֵין—*and-from-there*; cf. וּמִשָּׁם.

205. יִפְרָד—*it-will-be-divided, or it-divides-itself*:

- a. D. f. *in* and *ā under* פֿ indicate at once the Nīph'al.
b. The root is פָּרַד; Nīph. Perf., נִפְרָד; cf. יָקוּ (55).

206. לְאַרְבַּעַה—*for-four*; cf. רְבִיעִי *fourth*.

207. רָאשִׁים—*rā'-šîm—heads*: an irregular plural from רָאֵשׁ.

208. שֵׁם—*šēm—name*: same as the proper name *Shem*.

209. הַסָּבִיב—*the-(one)-surrounding*; cf. רָמַשׁ, יָצָא:

- a. On ◌ֿ see 171. a.

210. הַחֲוִילָּה—hă-h'wî-lā—the-Havilah:

- a. The article here belongs really to אֶרֶץ, the phrase = *all the land of Havilah*, not *all land of the Havilah*, see Principle 3 (p. 63).

211. אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם—which+there, = *where*; cf. אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ = *in which*.

212. זָהָב—gold: A noun like נָהָר, אָדָם, כֶּנֶף, § 107. 1. a.

213. וְזָהָב—û-z'hăbh—and-gold-of:

- a. The Wāw, before a consonant with Š'wâ, is ו, § 49. 2.
 b. Comp'd Š'wâ under ו, though not a guttural, after ו, § 32. 3. d.
 c. Méthëgh with ו before compound Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
 d. וְזָהָב or, as it would be without ו, וְזָהָב, differs from זָהָב in that the first ו, in an open syl., is volatilized, the second, in a closed syl., is shortened; in other words, the form is treated as if the accent had passed from it to the following word. This is virtually true, for the noun is in the construct state, § 123. (opening words); § 125. 3. a, b.

- e. Cf. נָהָר abs., but נֶהָר const.; כֶּנֶף abs., but כְּנָף const.

214. הַהוּא—hă-hî' (not hă-hîw')—the-that; cf. הַחֲשֹׁךְ:

- a. הוּא is archaic for הֵיא, § 50. 3. a; here used as a Demonstrative, § 52. 2.

- b. The Demonstrative follows its noun, and has the article

215. הַבְּדֵלִיחַ—hăb-b'dhō-lăh—the-bdellium.

216. אֶבֶן הַיִּשְׁהָם—'é-bhên hăš-šō-hăm—stone-of the-onyx:

- a. Two Segholates,—one a-class, one u-class.

- b. Helping-vowel in first is ו, in second, after ה, ו, § 37. 2. a.

217. חֲדָקַל—hăd-dé-qěl—Tigris (?).

218. הֹלֵךְ—hă-hô-lēkh—the-(one)-going; cf. הַסֹּכֵךְ:

- a. D. f. of article is implied in ה, cf. הַהוּא (214), § 45. 2.

- b. Qāl act. Part. (ô, not ô) of הֹלֵךְ he-went.

219. קִדְמָת—qîdh-măth—eastward-of; const. of קִדְמָה:

- a. The original מַת is restored in the const. state, § 122. 2. a. (3).

- b. A fem. form related to קָדַם (190).

220. הוּא פָּרַת—is Euphrates.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָצָא	הֶאָחֵז	חִיָּה	abs., but	חֵית	const.
סָבַב	וְהָיָה	נִשְׁמָה	abs., but	נִשְׁמַת	const.
הָלַךְ	שֵׁם-הַנָּהָר	קָדְמָה	abs., but	קִדְמַת	const.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

101. The *o* of the Qāl active Participle is unchangeable, *ô*, not changeable, *ô*.

102. Note, in the words cited above, Méthëgh written (1) on second syl. before the tone, (2) with a vowel before compound Š'wâ, (3) with a long vowel, in a closed syl. before Mäqqēph.

103. The original fem. ending in Hebrew was תִּי; but this has been changed to תִּי, except where something closely following protects it. On account of the following noun, it is preserved in the construct state.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. § 62. Table, | General view of the Verb-stems. |
| 2. § 62. R's 1—4, | Changes from original vowels. |
| 3. § 66. Tabular View, | Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active). |
| 4. § 66. R. 1, | Various prefixes and affixes used. |
| 5. § 66. R. 2, | The original stem of the Qāl Imperfect. |
| 6. § 66. R's 3, 4 | Remarks on the terminations יָ, וְ, וְהָיָה. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 31—40.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 10—14.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| הוא הסָבַב | He or IT (is) the (one) surrounding. |
| וְהָיָה הָאָרֶץ הַהוּא | And the gold of THAT land. |
| וְהַנָּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרָת | And the fourth river is Euphrates. |

Principle 5.—The personal pronoun, besides (1) its ordinary use as a *personal* pronoun, may have (2) the force of a remote demonstrative pronoun (*that*), and (3) the force of a *copula*, i. e., to mark the relation between the subject and predicate.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rest, I shall rest, we shall rest, they will rest, thou (f.) shalt rest*; (2) *They (m.) shall swarm, he shall swarm, she shall swarm, they (f.) shall swarm, ye (m.) shall swarm*; (3) *He will call, she will call, I shall call, we shall call, thou (m.) shalt call*; (4) *He will plant, I shall plant, thou (m.) shalt plant, she shall plant, they shall plant*; (5) *He will give, she will give, I will give, we shall give, thou (m.) wilt give*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *(The) river of that land is (a) great river*; (2) *(The) name of that river is Euphrates*; (3) *The river which goes forth from Eden will be divided*; (4) *(The) gold of (the) land of Havilah is good gold*; (5) *Thou shalt call that river which goes (= the (one) going) eastward of Assyria Euphrates*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) כּוֹכֵב קָטָן אַחֵר; (2) נָהַר גָּדֹל; (3) יִצְרֵת אֶת-הָאָדָם עֶפֶר; (4) שֵׁם-הַגֵּן הוּא עֵדֶן; (5) סִבֵּב אֶת-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם זָהָב; (6) תִּשְׁבְּתִי בַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי; (7) שֵׁם הוּא עֵדֶן.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76 numbered 31—62 (excepting Nos. 35, 39, 48, 51, 59) in the Perf. 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The same verbs in the Perf. 3 c. pl.; (3) The same verbs in the Perf. 2 m. pl.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns formed by prefixing מ. (2) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (3) A-class, I-class and U-class Segholates. (4) The vowels of the Qāl Part. act. (5) A comparison of השקות with הכדיל and עשות. (6) The words meaning *he-was-divided*, *he-will-be-divided*. (7) The construct state of nouns like נהר, גֶּהֶם, etc. (8) The construct state of Segholates. (9) The two forms of the fem. ending הַ, and תַּ. (10) Méthěgh. (11) The original forms of the various Perfect stems. (12) Inflection of the Qāl Imperfect. (13) Prefixes and affixes of the Impf. as compared with the affixes of the Perfect. (14) The difference between the stem-vowels of יָשַׁב, יָקָרָא, יָטַע.

LESSON XXI.—GENESIS II. 15–18.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיִּפַּח (184); (2) לֵאמֹר (115); (3) מִקְדָּם (190); (4) הִדְעָתָה (198); (5) וַרְעָה (199).

2. NOTES.

221. וַיִּקַּח—*and-(he)-took*; cf. וַיִּטַּע:

a. For וַיִּלְקַח, but ל is assimilated (like נ), § 39. 3.

b. The guttural ח has = (ă) before it, rather than ō, § 42. 2. b.

222. וַיִּנְחָהוּ—wăy-yăn-nî-hě-hû—*and-he-caused-to-rest-him*:

a. The • ו is Wāw Consec.; הוּ is the pron. suf. of 3 m. sg.

b. The root is נַח *to-rest*; the form is an *irreg.* Hiph'il.

223. וְלִשְׁמָרָהּ וְלַעֲבָדָהּ—l'ô-bh'dhâh û-l'sô-m'râh:

a. The translation of these words is: *to-serve-her and-to-keep-her*.

b. The insepr. prepositions are as usual; ו before ל becomes ו, § 49. 2.

c. The final ה is a consonant, as indicated by Măppîq, § 16. 1.

d. The ף under ע and ש, if it were ā, would have Méthěgh, § 18. 2.

- c. הַ־ is a contraction of הַ־; cf. י for הוּ־, § 124. 1. R. 1.
 f. These forms are Qāl Inf.'s const. (cf. מִשְׁלַּח), and without suffixes would read עָבַד and שָׁמַר (§ 70. 2); but, before the suffix, ֹ is pushed backward to ע and ש, and shortened to ֹ, § 74. 3. a. (2).
 g. The syllables לַע and שֶׁ are *half-open*, and the Š'wâs under ב and מ are *medial* (§ 26. 4. N.).

224. וַיִּצַּו—*and-(he)-commanded*; cf. וַיִּבֶל from בָּלָה:

- a. Shortened from וַיִּצְוֶה, Pi'el Impf. of צִוָּה *he-commanded*.
 b. D. f. omitted (1) from י and (2) from ו, § 14. 1, 2.
 c. The unfailing indication of the Pi'el is here, viz., = under 1st rad.
 d. צִוָּה, in Pi'el, = *he-commanded*; so בָּלָה, in Pi'el, = *he-finished*.

225. אָכַל—'ā-khōl—*to-eat, or eating*:

- a. Qāl Inf. *absolute* of אָכַל *he-ate*; second vowel *unchangeable*.
 b. Cf. with this the form of the Inf. const. אָכַל (cf. מִשְׁלַּח) = 'ākhōl, the *o* being *changeable*, § 70. 1. b, 2.
 c. Cf. מִשְׁלַּח (ô) and מִשְׁלַּח (ō); שָׁמַר (ô) and שָׁמַר (ō).

226. תֹּאכַל—tô'-khēl—*thou-shalt-eat*:

- a. ת indicates the Impf. 2 m. sg. (*thou*), root אָכַל.
 b. Cf. with this וַיֹּאמֶר *and-he-said*, from אָמַר.

227. וּמִמֶּעֵץ—*and-from-tree-of*: ו, § 49. 2; מ, § 48. 2.

228. תֹּאכַל—Another spelling of תֹּאכַל (226).

229. מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם—*from-him (= it); for, in-day-of*:

- a. מִן reduplicated = מִמֶּנּוּ; with הוּ; מִמֶּנּוּ הוּ = מִמֶּנּוּ, in which the ה is assim. backwards and repres. by D. f. in נ, § 51. 5. b, and ׀ is deflected to ׀.

- b. D. l. in כ and in כ because of prec. disj. accent, § 12. 3.

230. אָכַלְךָ—'ākhō-l'khā—*thy-eating*:

- a. The Inf. const. is אָכַל, but before ה, אָכַל (ô), § 74. 3. a. (1).
 b. Cf. (1) reg. form קָטַל, (2) form before ה, קָטַל, (3) form before הַ־ (see Note 223. f), קָטַל (ô).

231. מוֹת תָּמוּת—môth tā-mûth—*dying thou-shalt-die*:

- a. The Qāl Inf. abs., and Impf. 2 m. sg. of מוֹת *to-die*.

b. The explanation of these forms will be given later.

232. הָיֹת—h'yôth—*being-of*; cf. עֲשׂוֹת *making-of*:

a. Qāl Inf. const. of הָיָה *he-was*, translated as a verbal noun.

b. Under the guttural ה appears a compound Š'wâ.

233. לְבָדּוֹ—to or in-separation-his: ל, prep.; בַּד, noun; ך, suffix.

234. אֶעֱשֶׂה-לּוֹ—'ë-'sél+lô—I-will-make+for-him:

a. א indicates the *first* pers. sg.; root is עֲשָׂה *he-made*.

b. The D. f. in ל is conjunctive (cf. עֲשֶׂה-פָּרִי), § 15. 3.

c. Cf. וַיַּעַשׂ (46), עָשָׂה (71), עֲשׂוֹת, all from עֲשָׂה.

235. עֵזֶר—'ë-zër—(a) *help* or *helper*; cf. אֶבְנֵי עֵזֶר *Ebenezer*:

a. Like עָשָׂב and עָרַן an *i*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. b.

236. כַּנְגִּדּוֹ—as-over-against-him: כ, נִגַּד, ך.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיִּקַּח	וַיִּקְדָּשׁ	וַיִּבְדֵּל	וַיִּקְוּ	אָכַל
וַיִּטַּע	וַיִּצּוּ	וַיִּצְמַח	וַיִּפְרֹד	אָכַלְךָ
וַיִּפַּח	וַיִּבְרָךְ	תִּבְרָא	תִּבְרָאָה	עָבְדָה

4. OBSERVATIONS.

104. Verbs whose third radical is a guttural must have = for their stem-vowel in the Imperfect.

105. The Pī'el Impf. may always be distinguished by the = (or, if the second radical is a guttural, the ⚭) which is under the first radical.

106. The Hiph'il Impf. may be distinguished by the = which is under the personal preformative.

107. The Nīph'al Impf. may be distinguished by the D. f. *in* and the ⚭ under the first radical.

108. The *o* of the Inf. abs. is ô unchangeable; but the *o* of the Inf. const. is ô, and may be shortened to ֹ, or may be given to the first radical and then shortened to ֹ.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 68. 1. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Niph'al Impf.
2. § 68. 2, 3, 4, The stems and inflection of the P'el, Hithpā'el, (cf. pp. 166, 167) Pū'al and Hōph'al Imperfects.
3. § 68. 5. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Hiph'il Impf.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 41—50.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 15—18.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will be divided,¹ they will be divided, we shall be divided, thou (f.) shalt be divided*; (2) *She will sanctify, I shall sanctify, ye will sanctify, they (f.) will sanctify, we shall sanctify*; (3) *Thou (f.) shalt be sanctified, I shall be sanctified, ye (m.) shall be sanctified, we shall be sanctified*; (4) *He will cause to divide,² they (m.) will cause to divide, we shall cause to divide, thou (f.) wilt cause to divide, ye (f.) shall cause to divide*; (5) *Thou (f.) shalt be caused to divide, we shall be caused to divide*; (6) *I shall rule, I shall be ruled, thou (f.) shalt rule thyself, they (f.) will cause to rule, we shall rule ourselves*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou mayest eat from all the fruit which God has given*; (2) *Thou shalt divide between the good and between the evil*; (3) *Thou mayest not eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) אָכַל תֹּאכֵל; (2) מוֹת עֲשֵׂה אֱלֹהִים; (3) יִקְדֹּשׁ אֶת־הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה; (4) עֲשֵׂה אֱלֹהִים; (5) בְּיוֹם אֲכַלְךָ מִן־הָעֵץ תָּמוּת; (6) לְאָדָם עֹזֵר כְּנֶגְדְּךָ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

¹ Use the root פָּרַד (in Niphal). ² Use the root בָּרַל in Hiph'il.

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. numbered 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39), in the Imperfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation of ל. (2) Dif. between the *o* of the Inf. abs. and the *o* of the Inf. const. (3) The Inf. const. before suffixes. (4) The words meaning *being-of, to-serve-her, thy-eating*. (5) The characteristics by which the various Imperfects may be distinguished. (6) The stems of the various Imperfects. (7) The inflection of the various Imperfects. (8) Peculiarities of gutturals. (9) Tone-long vowels. (10) Méthēgh, Măppîq, Rāphē and Măqqēph.

LESSON XXII.—GENESIS II. 19–21.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הָאָדָמָה (129); (2) חַיִּית (128); (3) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (4) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (5) בְּהֶמָּה (125); (6) עֵצֹר כְּנָנְדֹו (235, 236); (7) וַיִּקַּח (221).

2. NOTES.

237. וַיִּצַּר—a defective writing of וַיִּצָּר (182).

238. וַיִּבְא—and-he-caused-to-come; cf. וַיִּבְדֵּל:

a. Clearly a Hîph'il Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root בוא *to-come-in*.

b. Instead of —, the preformative ' has — in an open syllable.

239. לָרְאוֹת—lîr-'ôth—to-see; cf. לִמְשַׁל:

a. רְאוֹת is the Inf. const. of the verb רָאָה *he-saw*.

b. ל, before a letter with Š'wâ, takes —, § 47. 2.

240. מַה-יִּקְרָא-לֹו—mäy+yîq-râ'+lô—*what+he-will-call+to-it*:

a. The Interrogative *what?* pointed like the article, § 54. 2. a.

b. לֹו = *to-him*, just as בֹו = *in-him*.

241. הוּא—literally *he*, = *is*; cf. Principle¹ 5 (3).

242. שְׁמוֹ....שְׁמוֹת—*his-name....names*:

- a. Before the suffix ך the ׀ of שֵׁם becomes ׀; but
- י. The ׀ is retained before the fem. plur. affix ם.
- c. R^hhî(ă)' (־) over שְׁמוֹת, § 24. 5. b.

243. מָצָא—*he-found*; cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא:

- a. ׀, instead of ׀ as in שָׁבַת, because א is silent.
- b. Lit., *he-found*; here impersonal, = *there-was-found*.

244. וַיִּפֹּל—wăy-yăp-pēl—and-(he)-caused-to-fall:

- a. This form is for וַיִּנָּפֵל, which is like וַיִּבְדֵּל, in Hīph'îl.
- b. Root נָפַל, of which נ is assimilated and represented by D. f.
- c. נָתַן, נָטַע, נָפַח, נָפַל all have נ for their first radical; the old Jewish paradigm-word was פָּעַל, the first radical of which is פ; hence, technically, these verbs are called פ"נ, i. e., Pē Nûn, § 77. 2, and N. 1.

245. תִּרְדָּמָה—(a)-deep-sleep: on formation see § 115. and R.

246. וַיֵּשָׁן—wăy-yî-šân—and-he-slept; cf. וַיֵּצֵר:

- a. The ׀ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.
- b. The radical י becomes silent after the preceding ׀.

247. אַחַת—ă-hăth—one: fem. of אַחַד (37).

248. מִצְלָעָתוֹ—mīṣ-ṣă-l'ô-thāw—from-ribs-his:

- a. The מֵן with ך assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. מִצְלָעַת is plur. const. of מִצְלָע (v. 22), a feminine noun.
- c. יוֹ is the same as in אָפִי, see Note 185. b.

249. וַיִּסְגֹּר—wăy-yîṣ-gôr—and-he-closed; cf. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת:

- a. Perfects: סָגַר, נִסְגַּר, סָגְרָה, סָגְרָה.
- b. Imperfects: יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֹּר.
- c. The o is ō, not ô; as it always is in Qāl Impf.

250. בָּשָׂר—flesh; cf. אָדָם, בָּנָה, זָהָב, § 107. 1. a.

251. תַּחְתָּנָה—tăh-tén-nā—instead-of-her:

¹ That is, Principle of Syntax.

- a.* Prep. תחת, see 49; a connecting syllable, נְ; the fem. suf., הָ.
b. ה is assim. backwards, so that תחתנה becomes תחתנ; then the vowel-letter ה is added, § 6. *a.* N. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

מִן־הָאָדָמָה	הָאָדָם	הַשָּׁמַיִם (v. 20)	וַיִּפֹּל
מִתַּחַת	לֹא־מֵצָא	וּלְאָדָם (v. 20)	וַיִּפָּח
מֵעַל	הַשָּׁרָה	שְׁמוֹת (v. 20)	וַיִּטֵּעַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

109. The preposition מִן *from* is written separately chiefly before the article; elsewhere it is joined to the following word, the נ suffering assimilation; but, if the following word begins with a guttural, the D. f. is rejected and the preceding ׀ heightened to ׀̄.

110. The syl. standing second before the tone receives Méthěgh, if it is an *open* syllable.

111. Three accents of high rank are ׀̄ Zāqēph qāṭōn, ׀̄̄ Zāqēph gādhōl, ׀̄̄̄ R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 4, 5. *a, b.*

112. Verbs whose first radical is נ assimilate the נ whenever it would stand at the close of a syllable. It is then represented by D. f. in the second radical. Such forms are liable to be confused with Pī'el forms.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 69. 1. *a—c,* The *stem* of Imperatives.
- § 69. 2. *a, b,* and N. 1, The *inflection* of Imperatives.
- § 70. 1. *a, b,* The Infinitive Absolute.
- § 70. 2, The Infinitive Construct.
- § 30. 6. *a,* The ô that comes by obscuration from â.
- § 30. 7. *a, c, d,* The ô that comes by contraction of *au* or *aw*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 1—15.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II., 19-21.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *Rule thou* (m.), *keep ye* (f.), *sanctify thou* (f.), *divide ye* (m.), *fill ye, subdue ye, be thou* (f.) *separated, sanctify yourselves, swarm ye*; (2) *To rule* (abs.), *to cause to rule* (abs.), *to keep* (const.), *to sanctify* (const.), *to sanctify oneself, to be kept* (abs.), *to be created* (const.), *to be called* (const.), *to cause to divide* (const.), *to rule* (const.), *to be ruled* (abs.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *What will God call the great luminary?* (2) *Who formed every fowl of the heaven?* (3) *Who gave* (Heb., *called*) *names to the fowl of the heaven, and to the beast of the earth?* (4) *Flesh, the flesh, to the flesh, in the flesh, and in the flesh*; (5) *God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man*; (6) *I will close the flesh*; (7) *He found the fruit in the garden*.

3. To be translated into English :—(1) מַה-יִּשְׁמִי; (2) מַה-יִּשְׁמוֹ; (3) מַה-יִּקְרָא הָאָדָם לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה; (4) לְמִי זֹאת; (5) יִצְרֵתִי; (6) בְּבִהֶמָה וּבְחַיֵּית הָאָרֶץ וּבְרֵגֶל הַיָּם; (7) יִצְרֵת אֶתָּה; (8) אֶתָּה; (9) וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא נִמְצָא לָאָדָם עֵצַר בְּנִגְדּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters :—*Verses 19—21 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—*Verses 19—21 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written :—The verbs in § 76. numbered 41—62 (except Nos. 43, 46—49, 55, 59, 60) in the Imv. 2 m., and the Infinitives (abs. and const.) of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Interrogative Pronouns. (2) Verbs with נ as their third radical. (3) Verbs with י as their first radical. (4) Nouns which had

originally two short vowels. (5) Preposition מִן. (6) The accents Zāqēph qāṭōn, Zāqēph gādhôl, and R'bhî(ă)'. (7) The stems and inflection of the various Imperatives. (8) The Infinitives Absolute. (9) The Infinitives Construct. (10) The ô from â. (11) The ô from aw.

LESSON XXIII.—GENESIS II. 22, 23.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָרֶם (131); (2) בָּשָׂר (250); (3) מִן in מֵאִישׁ (202); (4) וְהָיוּ (80); (5) אַחֲרָי (37); (6) לֹא (174).

2. NOTES.

252. וַיִּבֶן—wăy-yî-bhên—*and-(he)-built*; cf. יָרַב:

a. Shortened from יִבְנֶה (root בָּנָה), as יָרַב from יָרְבֶּה (root רָבָה).

b. The ending הַ is *always* rejected from verbal forms with Wāw Consecutive; so וְיָהִי, not וְיִהְיֶה, וַיַּעַשׂ, not וַיַּעֲשֶׂה.

c. יָבֵן is difficult to pronounce, so ׀ is inserted under ב, §§ 37. 2. c; 100. 5. b. (3).

d. From the root בָּנָה *build*, come בֶּן *son*, בַּת *daughter*.

253. הַצֵּלַע—the-rib; cf. the form before suf. צִלְעַת (248).

254. לָקַח—he-took; cf. the Qāl Impf. יִקַּח (221).

255. לְאִשָּׁה—l'îš-šā—for-woman; cf. אִישׁ (v. 23).

256. וַיִּבְאֶה—wă-y'bhî-'é-hā—and-he-caused-to-come-her:

a. Root בּוֹא; cf. וַיָּבֵא (238); D. f. omitted from י.

b. The הַ is 3 f. sg. suffix *her*; ׀ may be called a connecting vowel.

c. The ׀ is î, though written defectively.

d. In וַיָּבֵא ׀ stands, because before the tone; but in וַיִּבְאֶה, this ׀ has become ׀, because of the removal of the tone, § 32. 1. c.

257. זֹאת—zô th—*this* (f.); cf. אֵלֶּה (165), § 52. 1. c.

258. הַפֶּעַם—hăp-pă-'ăm—the-stroke, = *now*:

a. An *a*-class Segholate, original ă retained, § 106. 2. a.

- b. = used as a helping-vowel instead of ־ , §§ 37. 2; 42. 2. a.
 c. Article has here its original *demonstrative* force, *this*, i. e., *this stroke or time*, meaning *now*.

259. מֵעֲצָמַי—mē-^aṣā-măy—from-bones-my:

- a. מֵ for מִן; cf. מֵעַל and מֵאִישׁ (v. 23), § 48. 2.
 b. מֵעֲצָמַי is the form taken by עֲצָמַי in the *plural* with the suffix meaning *my*; the form is a difficult one, §§ 124. 3. a. (1); 125. 4. c.

260. מִבְּשָׂרִי—from-flesh-my; cf. מֵאֲרֶת, גִּדְּלִים:

- a. Not בְּשָׂרִי, but בִּשְׂרִי; cf. 256. d, § 32. 1. c.
 b. A *singular* noun with suffix of 1 person sg.

261. יִקְרָא—yīq-qā-rē—he-(i. e., it)-shall-be-called:

- a. Nīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the verb קָרָא *call*.
 b. Note the D. f. *in*, and pretonic ־ under the first radical.

262. לָקַחְהָ-זֹאת—lū-q^hāz+zô th—was-taken+this:

- a. ־ indicates Pūāl; comp'd Š'wâ under ק, tho' not a guttural.
 b. הָ indicates Perf. 3 fem. sg.; cf. הִיטָה.
 c. D. f. conjunctive in י, § 15. 3; Méthēgh before comp'd Š'wâ.
 d. D. f. omitted from ק, §§ 14. 2; 32. 3. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִרְבֵּה for רִבְּהָ	מֵאֲרֶת but מֵאֹר	עֲרֵב
יִבְנֵה for בְּנֵהָ	בִּשְׂרִי but בְּשָׂר	זָרַע
יַעֲשֶׂה for עֲשֵׂהָ	יִבֵּא but יִבְאֵה	פָּעַם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

113. The ending הָ, with which all Imperfects of verbs having ה for the third radical end, falls away after Wāw Consecutive.

114. Two consonants with Š'wâ seldom stand at the end of a word; a vowel (־ or ־) is generally inserted for euphony.

115. A vowel which *became long* because of proximity to the tone, *becomes tone-short* (i. e., a half-vowel), when the tone is removed to a distance.

116. Some Segholates have two Š'ghôls; others, those with a guttural for the third radical, have one Š'ghôl and one Păthăḥ; still others, those with a guttural for the second radical, have two Păthăḥs.

5. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

הוא	שָׁמַר	אֶתְנוּ	<i>He kept or has kept us.</i>
היא	שָׁמְרָה	אֶתְךָ	<i>She has kept thee (f.).</i>
אתה	שָׁמְרָת	אֹתוֹ	<i>Thou (m.) hast kept him.</i>
את	שָׁמְרַת	אֹתָהּ	<i>Thou (f.) hast kept her.</i>
אֲנִי	שָׁמַרְתִּי	אֶתְךָ	<i>I have kept thee (m.).</i>
הם	שָׁמְרוּ	אֹתִי	<i>They (m.) have kept me.</i>
הן	שָׁמְרוּ	אֶתְכֶן	<i>They (f.) have kept you (f.).</i>
אתם	שָׁמְרֶתֶם	אֹתָם	<i>Ye (m.) have kept them (m.).</i>
אתן	שָׁמְרֶתֶן	אֹתָן	<i>Ye (f.) have kept them (f.).</i>
אֲנִי	שָׁמַרְנוּ	אֶתְכֶם	<i>We have kept you (m.).</i>

[Note.—Let this exercise be thoroughly mastered; it will be found a most helpful acquisition.]

6. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. § 71. 1. <i>a, c,</i> | The Qāl active and passive Participles. |
| 2. § 71. 2, 3, | The Nīph'āl and remaining Participles. |
| 3. § 58. 2. <i>b, c,</i> | The stem of the Qāl Perfect Statives. |
| 4. § 58. Notes 2, 3, | Middle A, E and O verbs; Statives. |
| 5. § 64. 1—3, | Inflection of Qāl Perfect Statives. |
| 6. § 67. 1—3 and Notes, | Inflection of Qāl Imperfect Statives |

7. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 16—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 22, 23.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *Ruling, ruled, causing to rule, ruling oneself, being caused to rule*; (2) *Resting, causing to rest, closing, closed, caused to close*; (3) *Eating, causing to rain, finding, serving, sanctifying* (Pī'ēl), *sanctified* (Pū'āl), *keeping oneself*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *This (is) the woman whom God created from the man*; (2) *I will close my flesh*; (3) *This woman was taken from this man*; (4) *Bone from his bone and flesh from his flesh*; (5) *The waters shall be called seas*.

3. To be translated into English :—(1) עֲצָמוֹ; (2) אָחָר; (3) הָאָחֵר; (4) לִקְחָהּ מִן־הָאִישׁ מִן־הָעֶפֶר; (5) לִקְחָתִי מִן־הַמַּיִם; (6) לִאֹר יִקְרָא יוֹם; (7) הַנֶּהָר יֵצֵא מֵעֶרֶן; (8) הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת.

4. To be written in English letters :—Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the pointed text.

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.

6. To be written :—(1) The verbs in § 76. marked 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q.*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39) in the Participles of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The verbs in § 76. in which the Qāl is marked Q.*, in the Qāl Perfect 3 m. sg., 2 m. sg., 2 m. pl., and in the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg., 2 f. sg., 2 f. pl.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ה־. (2) Insertion of ם־ and ן־. (3) The demonstrative pronoun. (4) The personal pronoun. (5) The pronominal suffixes with the sign of the definite object. (6) The personal terminations of the Perfect. (7) D. f. conjunc. (8) D. f. omitted. (9) Pū'āl stem. (10) Volatilization. (11) The vowels of Segholatēs. (12) Qāl Participles. (13) Other Participles. (14) Qāl Perfect (stative). (15) Qāl Imperfect (stative). (16) Statives.

¹ See § 45. 4.

LESSON XXIV.—GENESIS II. 24, 25.

1. NOTES.

263. עַל־כֵּן—upon+so, = *therefore*; cf. ē of כֵּן and ê of בֵּין.

264. יַעֲזֹב—yă-ʿzōbh+—*he-shall-forsake*+:

a. For יַעֲזֹב, but before Mäqqēph ō becomes ֹ; root עֲזַב.

b. יַעֲזֹב instead of יִעֲזֹב (cf. יִקְטֹל), because the guttural ע prefers (1) ־ to ־, and (2) ־ to ־, §§ 42. 2. a; 42. 3. b.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the guttural verb עֲזַב; synopsis in Qāl, עֲזֹב, יַעֲזֹב, עֲזַב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב.

265. אָבִיו—ʾā-bhiw—*father-his*:

a. אָב *father*; י־ is an archaic ending peculiar to this word.

b. י is all that is left of הֵי *his* or *him*; cf. י in אָפִיו.

266. אִמּוֹ—ʾim-mô—*mother-his*:

a. אִם *mother*; י, the suffix of the 3 mase. sg.

b. Before י, מ is doubled; ־ is consequently shortened to ־, § 28. 3.

267. וְדָבַק—*and-shall-cleave*; cf. וְהָיָה:

a. Synopsis in Qāl, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבֹק, דָּבֹק, דָּבֹק, דָּבֹק.

b. וְ with the Perf. is Wāw Conversive; cf. וְ with the Imperfect.

268. בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ—b-ʾiš-tô—*in-wife-his*:

a. An irregular form of אִשָּׁה, before the suffix.

269. וַיְהִי—wăy-yîh-yû—*and-they-were*; cf. וְהָיָה:

a. Šwâ under ה is silent, being only a syllable-divider.

b. Méthēgh with ־, to facilitate the pronunciation of the fol. ה.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of the verb הָיָה, with Wāw Consecutive.

270. שְׁנֵיהֶם—(the) *two-of-them*, = *they-two*; cf. שְׁנֵי:

a. שְׁנֵי is the construct state of the dual שְׁנַיִם *two*.

b. הֶם is the pronominal suffix of the 3 plur. mase.

271. עֲרוּמִים—ʿrûm-mîm—*naked*:

a. The Šwâ under ע, because of distance from the tone.

b. The ו must here be regarded as a short vowel (i. e., an incorrect *full* writing of ŭ), on account of the D. f. following.

272. יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ—yith-bô-šā-šû—they-will-be-ashamed :

a. A formation after the manner of the Hithpā'el.

b. Imperfect 3 masc. plur. of the root בּוֹשׁ.

c. The ׀ in pause for ׀.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יְעִזְבוּ-	וְיִהְיוּ	אֵת	אֵם	שְׁנַיִם	פְּנִיִּם
יַעֲלֶה	וְיִהְיוּ	אֶת-	אִמּוֹ	שְׁנֵי	פְּנֵי

2. OBSERVATIONS.

117. The ׀ which is seen in יִקְטֹל was originally a Pāthāḥ; this original Pāthāḥ is retained before gutturals.

118. Wāw Consec. with the Impf. is וְ; with the Perfect, it is וָ.

119. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a closed syl. is ׀.

120. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a sharpened syl. is ׀.

121. The plural ending יִם becomes in the construct יִ.

122. The dual ending יִם also becomes in the construct יִ.

3. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

לָנוּ	יִכְתֹּב	הוּא	<i>He will write to us.</i>
לָךְ	תִּכְתֹּב	הִיא	<i>She will write to thee (f.).</i>
לוֹ	תִּכְתֹּב	אָתָּה	<i>Thou (m.) wilt write to him.</i>
לָהּ	תִּכְתֹּבִי	אֵת	<i>Thou (f.) wilt write to her.</i>
לָךְ	אֶכְתֹּב	אֲנִי	<i>I will write to thee (m.).</i>
לִי	יִכְתְּבוּ	הֵם	<i>They (m.) will write to me.</i>
לָכֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	הֵן	<i>They (f.) will write to you (f.).</i>
לָהֶם	תִּכְתְּבוּ	אֵתָם	<i>Ye (m.) will write to them (m.).</i>
לָהֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	אֵתָן	<i>Ye (f.) will write to them (f.).</i>
לָכֶם	נִכְתֹּב	אֲנַחְנוּ	<i>We will write to you (m.).</i>

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 75, General View of the Strong Verb.
2. § 75. R's 1—7, Characteristics of Stems.
3. § 77. 1. *a—c*, Guttural Verbs.
4. § 77. 2. *a, b*, Contracted Verbs.
5. § 77. 3. *a—f*, Quiescent Verbs.

Note 1.—The synopsis of a stem includes (1) the Perf. 3 m. sg., (2) the Impf. 3 m. sg., (3) the Imv. 2 m. sg., (4) the two Infinitives, (5) the Participle or Participles.

Note 2.—In this general review of the strong verb, master the synopsis of each stem, so that it can be pronounced without hesitation, and written with perfect accuracy.

Note 3.—In this work use the following verbs in addition to the paradigm word: (1) מִשַׁל *rule*, (2) כָּתַב *write*, (3) לָכַד *capture*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists V. and VI., nouns numbered 31—45.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 24, 25.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rule, he ruled himself, he will be caused to rule, be thou (m.) ruled*; (2) *He will be kept, keep thyself (Nīph.), he caused to keep, to be caused to keep*; (3) *He was holy, he shall be sanctified, sanctify thou (Pē'el and Hīph'il), it shall be sanctified*; (4) *To be created, being created, causing to divide, to cause to call, ruled, being caused to keep*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God will not forsake me*; (2) *My mother will write to me*; (3) *The man and the woman became (Heb., were for) one flesh*; (4) *The man was called Adam*; (5) *The woman forsook her mother, and clave to her husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לֹא תֵעֹזֵב נַפְשִׁי; (2) לֹא הָיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם; (3) לֹא תֵעֹזֵב הָאִשָּׁה אֶת-אִישָׁהּ; (4) תֵּעֹזֵב אִשְׁתְּךָ אֶדָם אֵין בְּיוֹם עֲשׂוֹת אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם; (5) טוֹבִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. Synopses to be written:—(1) *Of בָּרַל in Nī. and Hī.;* (2) *of בָּקַשׁ in Pī. and Pū.;* (3) *of בָּשַׁל in Qāl, Pī., Pū. and Hī.;* (4) *of זָכַר in Qāl, Nī. and Hī.;* (5) *of פָּקַד in all seven stems;* (6) *of כָּבַד (which has ă in Qāl Impf. and Imv.) in Qāl, Nī., Pī., Pū., Hī., Hīthp.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Attenuation of ă to ĭ in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (2) The occurrence of an original ă before gutturals in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (3) Wāw Conversive, or Consecutive, with the Perf., with the Impf. (4) The words for *man, woman, his-wife, her-husband.* (5) Dual ending in absolute and construct. (6) Shortening of ē to ĕ and ĭ. (7) Synopses in various stems. (8) Characteristics of various stems. (9) Classes of weak verbs.

LESSON XXV.—REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with שָׁקַח he will compare הִשְׁקָה *he-caused-to-drink*, לְהַשְׁקֹת *to-cause-to-drink*.]

I. VERBS.

קָרַשׁ ³	עָזַב ²⁴	נָפַח ⁷	מָוֶת ¹⁷	חָמַר ⁹	אָכַל ¹⁶
שׁוּם ⁸	עָלָה ⁶	נָפַל ²¹	מָטַר ⁵	יָדַע ⁹	בּוֹא ¹⁹
שָׁבַת ²	פָּרַד ¹⁰	סָבַב ¹¹	מָצָא ²⁰	יָצַר ⁷	בּוֹשׁ ²⁵
שָׁמַר ¹⁵	צִוָּה ¹⁶	סָגַר ²¹	נִנְחַם ¹⁵	יָשַׁן ²¹	בָּנָה ²²
שָׁקַח ⁶	צָמַח ⁵	עָבַד ⁵	נָטַע ⁸	כָּלָה ¹	דָּבַק ²⁴
				לָקַח ¹⁵	הִלָּךְ ¹⁴

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

שִׁיחַ ⁵	צָבָא ¹	נָגַר ¹⁸	חַיִּים ⁷	אִשָּׁה ²²	אָב ²⁴
שְׁבִיעִי ²	צָלַע ²¹	נָהַר ¹⁰	טָרַם ⁵	בָּר ¹⁸	אָבִן ¹²
שָׁהִם ¹²	קָרַם ⁸	נִשְׁמָה ⁷	יְהוָה ⁴	בְּרַלַח ¹²	אָר ⁶
שָׁם ⁸	קָדְמָה ¹⁴	עֵזֶר ¹⁸	לֹא ⁵	בָּשָׂר ²¹	אֵין ⁵
שָׁם ¹¹	רֹאשׁ ¹⁰	עֶפֶר ⁷	מֵאֵכָל ⁹	גֵּן ⁸	אִישׁ ²³
תּוֹלְדָה ⁴	רַע ⁹	עֵצִים ²³	מָה ¹⁹	הוּא ¹¹	אִם ²⁴
תִּרְדְּמָה ²¹	שָׁרָה ⁵	עָרוֹם ²⁵	מְלֹאכָה ²	זֶה ⁴	אָף ⁷
		פַּעַם ²³	מְרֹאָה ⁹	זֶהָב ¹¹	אַרְבַּעָה ¹⁰

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text.

4. Write out the transliteration of each verse, referring in doubtful cases to the transliteration of particular words given in the Notes from time to time.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Long ô = â, § 30. | 6. Simple verb-stem (Qāl), § 58. |
| 2. Long ô = aw, § 30. | 1, 2. a-c, Notes 1-4. |
| 3. Heightening of ä, ĭ, ŭ, § 36. | 7. Formation and force of the |
| 2. N. | Pī'ēl stem, § 59. 1, 2. |
| 4. Volatilization, § 36. | 8. Formation and force of the |
| 3. a, b. | Pū'āl stem, § 59. 3, 4. |
| 5. Attenuation, § 36. | 4. a, b. |

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| 9. Formation and force of the Hithpā'el stem, § 59. 5, 6. | 17. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (stative), § 67. 1-3. |
| 10. Formation and force of Hiph. and Hōph. stems, § 60. 1-4. | 18. Inflection of remaining Imperfects, § 68. 1-5. |
| 11. Formation and force of the Niph'al stem, § 61. 1, 2. | 19. Inflection of the various Imperatives, § 69. 1, 2. |
| 12. General view of the verb-stems, § 62. R's 1-4. | 20. The various Infinitives (abs. and const.), § 70. 1, 2. |
| 13. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (active), § 63. R's 1-4. | 21. The various Participles, § 71. 1-3. |
| 14. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (stative), § 64. 1-3. | 22. General view of the strong verb, § 75. R's 1-7. |
| 15. Inflection of remaining Perfects, § 65. 1, 2. | 23. Classification of weak verbs, § 77. 1-3. |
| 16. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active), § 66. R's 1-4. | 24. Segholate nouns, § 106. 1. |

4. A REVIEW EXERCISE ON THE STRONG VERB.

[Supply in each case the vowel-points, etc.; the superior figures denote the number of places in the paradigm represented by the accompanying form, e. g., נקטלת³ = נִקְטַלְתָּ, קִטַּלְתָּ, קִטַּלְתָּ.]

(1) נקטלת³, (2) תקטלי⁵, (3) קטלנה², (4) נקטלתם⁵, (5) התקטלנה², (6) הקטלת⁴, (7) יקטיל¹, (8) התקטלנו², (9) התקטלנה², (10) הקטלת², (11) קטול², (12) הקטלה², (13) אקטיל¹, (14) הקטלתם², (15) הקטל⁷, (16) יתקטל¹, (17) התקטל³, (18) יקטילו¹, (19) הקטילה², (20) הקטלי¹, (21) תקטלנה¹², (22) התקטלנו³, (23) תקטל¹⁰, (24) מקטל³, (25) הקטילו², (26) התקטלה², (27) נקטיל¹, (28) תתקטל², (29) תתקטלו², (30) מקטיל¹, (31) אתקטל⁵, (32) הקטיל², (33) נקטלה², (34) קטלו⁵, (35) אקטל⁵, (36) תקטילי¹, (37) נקטלת², (38) תקטלו⁵, (39) נתקטל¹, (40) הקטלנה², (41) מתקטל¹, (42) תקטילו², (43) התקטלתם², (44) נתקטלנה², (45) קטלתי³, (46) יקטל⁵, (47) נקטל⁷, (48) תתקטלנה².

(49) ²הַתְּקַטְלוּ, (50) ²הַקְטַלְנוּ, (51) נִקְטַלְתִּי. (52) ²קַטְלִי, (53) ²הַקְטַלְתָּ, (54) נִקְטַלְתָּ, (55) ⁶קַטַּלְתָּ, (56) ⁵יִקְטַלְוּ, (57) ²הַקְטַלְתָּ, (58) ²הַתְּקַטְלוּ, (59) ¹⁰קַטַּל, (60) ³קַטַּלְהָ, (61) ²נִקְטַלְנוּ, (62) ²הַתְּקַטְלִי, (63) ³קַטַּלְתָּם, (64) ²הַתְּקַטַּלְתִּי, (65) ²הַתְּקַטְלִי, (66) ²תִּתְקַטַּל, (67) ²הַתְּקַטַּלְתָּ, (68) ²תִּתְקַטַּלְוּ.

LESSON XXVI.—GENESIS III. 1–3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִּ (49); (2) כָּל (108); (3) חַיַּת (128); (4) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (5) אִשָּׁה (255); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) הָגֶן (189); (8) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (9) מִמֶּנּוּ (229).

2. NOTES.

273. וְהַנָּחָשׁ—*and-the-serpent*: §§ 49. 1; 45. 1; 107. 1. *a*.

274. הָיָה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ gut. and 'ל' verb הָיָה *be*; meaning, *he-was*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

275. עָרוֹם—*cunning*: a passive formation, § 108. 1. *c*.

276. עָשָׂה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ gut. and 'ל' verb עָשָׂה *make*; meaning, *he-made*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

277. אֵף—'āph—*also, even*: a conjunction.

278. אָמַר—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' verb אָמַר; meaning, *he-said*; cor. form of strong verb, קָטַל, §§ 88. 1; 89. (5).

279. תֹּאכְלוּ—thô'-kh'êlû—*ye-shall-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

a. ת = *thou*, and with the affix ך (plur.) indicates Impf. 2 pl. *m*.

b. The א, as in וַיֹּאמֶר, loses its force, and preform. has ô, § 88. 1.

c. The ך under כ is for ך or ך, §§ 88. 2; 66. R. 3.

280. וַתֹּאמֶר—wāt-tô'-mēr—*and-she-said*:

a. On the form of Wāw Consecutive with Impf. see § 73. 2. *a*.

- b. On the retrocession of the accent, § 73. 3. a. (3).
 c. On the vowel after ת (ô), and the vowel under כ (ě), § 88. 1, 2.
 d. Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. of the פ"א verb אָמַר *say*; meaning, *she-will-say*; corresponding form of the strong verb, תִּקְטֹל.

281. נֹאכַל—nô'-khêl—*we-may-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

- a. נ, as in נֹעֲשֶׂה (130), is connected with אָנַחְנוּ.
 b. נ loses its force, and the preformative has ô, § 88. 1, 2.
 c. Qāl Impf. 1 pl. com., of the פ"א verb אָכַל; meaning, *we-may-eat*; corresponding form of strong verb נִקְטֹל, § 88. 1, 2.

282. תִּגְעוּ—thîg-g'û—*ye-shall-touch*, for תִּנְגְּעוּ:

- a. ת, with י, indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
 b. י, the first radical, is assimilated, §§ 84. 2. a; 85. (6).
 c. Qāl Impf. 2 m. pl. of the פ"ל and 'ל gut. verb נָגַע *touch*; meaning, *ye-shall-touch*; corresponding form of strong verb, תִּקְטֹלוּ.

283. תִּגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן—The D. 1. in ב and פ, § 12. 3.

284. תִּמָּתוּן—t'mû-thûn—*ye-shall-die*; cf. תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with י (יָן archaic, § 66. R. 3), indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
 b. The root is מָתָה *die*; י is defective for י, § 6. 4. N. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיֹּאמֶר	הָיָה	תֹּאכְלוּ	וַיֹּאמֶר
וַתֹּאמֶר	עָשָׂה	תִּגְעוּ	וַתֹּאמֶר
נֹאכַל	בָּרָא	עֵץ-הַיֵּן	וַיִּקְרָא
תֹּאכְלוּ	קָרָא	בְּתוֹךְ-הַיֵּן	וַיִּבְרָל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

123. In verbs פ"א, the א, in Qāl Impf., loses its consonantal force, and the preceding vowel is always ô.

124. In verbs ל"ה, where the ה is merely a vowel-letter, and in verbs ל"א, where the א has lost its consonantal force, the ultimate

— of the root form (cf. קָטַל) is heightened in the open syllable to $\bar{\tau}$.

125. The prefix ת with the affix י indicates an Impf. 2 m. pl.

126. Méthēgh is found with a long vowel in a closed syllable before Mäqqēph, and especially with an unchangeable long vowel.

127. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect draws the accent from the ultima to the penult, provided the penult is not a *closed* syllable.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. § 73. 1. <i>a. b.</i> , | Use of Impf. and Perf. with Wāw Cons. |
| 2. § 73. 2. <i>a. b.</i> , | The form of the Conjunction. |
| 3. § 73. 3. <i>a. b.</i> , | The verbal form employed. |
| 4. § 73. 3. R. and N's. 1, 2, | Special cases. |
| 5. § 88. 1, 2, | Peculiarities of verbs פ"נ. |
| 6. § 89, | The verbs having these peculiarities. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 46—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 1—3.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—COMPARISON.

וְהַנָּחֹשׁ הָיָה עָרוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה—*And the serpent was cunning from every (= more cunning than any) beast of the field.*

Principle 6.—Comparison is expressed by means of the prep. מִן.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The sun is larger than* (Heb., *great from*) *the moon*; (2) *The man is better than the woman*; (3) *The woman is better than the man*; (4) *We may eat of all good fruit*; (5) *She may eat from the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden*; (6) *We may say, ye (m.) may say, she will say, I will say.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created the heavens, and made the luminaries;* (2) *He made (the) man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day;* (3) *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it;* (4) *The man will give food to the cattle, and to the fowl of the heavens, and will give (Heb., call) to them names.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עֲשֵׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת; (2) יָשַׁבְתָּ תִּשְׁבֹּת (3) וַאֲשַׁבֶּת; (4) וְעָלָה וְאָמַר; (5) הִלַכְתִּי וְאָשַׁבְתָּ; (6) וְאַמְרַת; (7) וְהָיָה לְאַרְבָּעָה; (8) וְיָפְרוּ וְקָלְאוּ; (9) וְרָאִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 1-3.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 1-3 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be described:¹—The forms **יִסְגֹּר** (1:21),² **יִתֵּן** (2:21), **יִקְרָא** (1:17), **יִבְדֵּל** (2:23), **יִקְדֵּשׁ** (1:4), **יִקְדֹּשׁ** (2:3).

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The **א** of verbs **א"פ**. (2) The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Impf. of verbs **א"פ**. (3) The stem-vowel of verbs **א"פ** in the Qāl Impf. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Impf. (5) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (6) First radical of verbs **א"פ**. (7) Hiph'il Impf. with Wāw Consecutive. (8) The **ה** of **ה"ל** Impf's with Wāw Consecutive. (9) Change of accent with Wāw Consecutive. (10) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (11) The use of Méthēgh before Măqqēph.

¹ The description of a verb includes a statement of (1) the stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., gen., num., (4) class, (5) root, with its meaning, (6) meaning of the form, (7) corresponding form of קטל; this order is to be followed rigidly.

² These figures refer to the chapter and verse of the text in which the form occurs.

LESSON XXVII.—GENESIS III. 4–6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מוֹת (231); (2) תָּמָתוֹן (284); (3) מִמְּנוּ (229); (4) וָרַע (199);
(5) הוּא (Principle 5).

2. NOTES.

285. יָדַע—yô-dhē(ă)—*knowing*, = *knows*; cf. יָרַע :

- a. Qāl act. part. sg. masc. of the פ' and ל' guttural verb יָרַע *know*; meaning, *knowing*; corresponding form, קָטַל.

- b. The = under ך is Pāthāḥ-*furtive*, § 82. 1. c. (3); 91. (4).

286. אָכַלְכֶם—'akhô-l'khēm—*your-eating*; cf. אָכַלְךָ :

- a. The = under ך is ă shortened from ô, § 74. 3. a. (1).

- b. Qāl Inf. const., for אָכַל, with pronominal suffix כֶּם.

287. וּנִפְקְחוּ—*and-shall-be-opened* :

- a. The ו is Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect, § 73. 2. b.

- b. The ך is the characteristic of the Nīph'al, § 61. 1.

- c. Nīph'al Perf. 3 e. plur. of the ל' gut. verb פָּקַח *open*; meaning, *they-were-opened*; corresponding form, נִקְטְלוּ.

288. עֵינֶיכֶם—'ê-nê-khēm—*your eyes* :

- a. Eye עֵין; [two] eyes עֵינִים; [two] eyes-of עֵינַי, § 123. 5.

- b. The grave suffix כֶּם, always accented, § 51. 1. b.

289. וְהָיִיתֶם—wîh-yî-thēm—*and-ye-shall-be* :

- a. ו, so written before a consonant with Š'wâ, is Wāw Consecutive.

- b. תֶּם is the personal termination of the Perf. 2 m. plur.

- c. First radical ה, second י, third י; = under ה silent.

290. כְּאֱלֹהִים—kê'-lô-hîm—*like-God* :

- a. For כְּאֱלֹהִים according to § 47. 3; but א is weak and loses its consonantal force, and = unites with =, forming ê, § 47. R. 1.

291. יָדְעוּ—yô-dh'ê—*knowers-of*; cf. יָרַע (285) :

- a. The m. plur. const. of יָדַע; note the ending י.

292. וַתִּרְא—wăt-tê-rê—*and-(she)-saw*; cf. וַיִּרְא *and-(he)-saw* :

a. Full form תִּרְאֶה (cf. יִהְיֶה), but ה־ is dropped (§ 100. 5. b), leaving תִּרָּא; then a helping ׀ is inserted (§ 37. 2), and ׀, now standing under the tone, is heightened (§ 100. 5. b. (4)).

293. תִּצְחֶה—(a) *delight*: a noun formed by prefix ת, § 115.

294. לְעֵינַיִם—to-the-[two]-eyes: §§ 45. R. 3; 122. 5. a.

295. נִחְמָד—nēḥ-mādh—*desirable*:

a. Nīph. part. of the 'פ gut. verb חָמַד *desire*; meaning, *desired* or *desirable*; corresponding form נִקְטָל, but the ׀ has become ׀ before ח, § 78. 2. b.

b. The strong guttural ח has simple (silent) Š'wâ, § 78. 3. c.

296. לְהַשְׁכִּיל—l'ḥās-kîl—to-make-wise:

a. Hīph. Inf. const. of שָׁכַל *be wise*; corresponding form הִקְטִיל.

b. Synopsis: מִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכֵּל, יִשְׁכֵּל, הַשְׁכִּיל; —note the ׀ under preformative, except in Perfect.

297. מִפְּרִיו—from-its-fruit: (1) מִן, (2) פָּרִי, (3) וּ.

298. וַתֵּן—and-she-gave: feminine of נָתַן (94).

299. עִמָּה—'im-mâh—with-her; preposition עִם:

a. ה־, arising by contraction from הָה־, must be âh, not āh.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יֵתֵן	יֹאכֵל	לֹאמֵר	נִפְקָחוּ	יִהְיֶה	עֵינַיִם
תֵּתֵן	תֹּאכֵל	בְּאֵלֵהֶם	נִחְמָד	וְהִיָּתָם	עֵינֵיכֶם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

128. The ending י־ is the construct ending of *dual* as well as of plural nouns.

129. The letter ה, of הִיָּה *be*, always takes simple (silent) Š'wâ, unless it is initial.

130. The Nīph'al Perfect and Participle has the prefix נִ.

¹ The point in נ is a Daghes, noting the fact that the prec. Š'wa is silent.

131. The ׀ under נ sometimes contracts with a preceding ׀ and gives ׀ (ê).

132. Any 3 *masc.* sg. verbal form of the Imperfect may be made 3 *fem.* sg. by change of ׀ to ׀.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 78. Tabular view, Synopsis of עָטַל in various stems.
2. § 78. 1, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
3. § 78. 2. *a, b*, Preference of gutturals for *a*-class vowels.
4. § 78. 3. *a—d*, Preference of gutturals for comp'd Š'wâ.
5. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all forms given under § 78. with which you are familiar, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of פ' gut. verbs use for practice (1) עָמַד *stand*, (2) עָבַר *serve*, (3) חָזַק *be strong*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 61—76.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 4–6.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

כִּי יָדַע אֱלֹהִים—*For God (is) knowing* = For God knows.

בְּיוֹם אֲכָלְכֶם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם—*In the day of your eating from it, THEN shall be opened your eyes.*

Principle 7.—The participle is often used for the present tense.

Principle 8.—The conjunction ׀ is frequently used “to connect a statement of time with the clause to which it relates.”

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She caused to serve*; (2) *He will be strong*; (3) *She was served*; (4) *I caused to stand*; (5) *They will cause to stand*; (6) *Thou (f.) wilt be caused to stand*; (7) *It will be said*; (8) *She will abandon*; (9) *Ye (m.) did abandon*; (10) *I will be served*; (11) *Be thou served*; (12) *To be abandoned*; (13) *We shall serve*; (14) *Ye (m.) shall stand*; (15) *Be strong*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Serving thou shalt serve Jehovah*; (2) *And the man saw the good fruit*; (3) *And the woman saw that the fruit was good*; (4) *Their eyes were opened*; (5) *In the day of your ruling the earth*; (6) *The woman will eat the fruit, and of (= from) it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לְקַחְהָ הָאִשָּׁה אֶת-הַפֶּרִי; (2) וַתֵּתֶן לְאִישׁ הָעֵץ; (3) מִי יֵתֵן אֶת-הַפֶּרִי הַזֶּה לְאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת; (4) נִחְמַד לְהַשְׁכִּיל אֱלֹהִים; (5) הָאִישׁ יַחְמֹד אֶת-פְּרִי הָעֵץ; אִמֵּר יְהִי-אוֹר.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 4—6.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis, as indicated in § 79, of the verbs numbered 6, 9, 11, 20, 24.

7. To be described:—The forms עָשׂוֹת, יַעֲזֹב, יַעֲלֶה, תִּרְאֶה, נִחְמַד, אֶעֱשֶׂה, נַעֲשֶׂה, עָבַד.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Dual abs. affix. (2) Dual const. affix. (3) ה with ׀. (4) *And-he-saw, and-she-saw*. (5) Apocopation of ה. (6) Formation of feminine nouns. (7) Synopsis in Hīph. of שָׁכַל. (8) Contraction of ׀ and ׀׀. (9) Synopsis of verbs פ' guttural. (10) Peculiarities of verbs פ' guttural.

LESSON XXVIII.—GENESIS III. 7–10.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) שְׁנֵיהֶם (88, 270); (2) רוּחַ (15); (3) אִשְׁתּוֹ (268); (4) פָּנָי (13);
 (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) הֶגֶן (189); (7) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (8) אָדָם (131).

2. NOTES.

300. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה—*and-(they, f.)-were-opened*; cf. יָקוּן :

- a. Nīph'al (note D. f. *in* and *under* פ), Impf. 3 fem. (נָה) plur. of the 'ל guttural root פָּקַח; corresponding form תִּקְטִילָנָה.

301. עֵינָיו—'ê-nê—*eyes-of*; cf. עֵינֵיכֶם (288), עֵינַיִם (294).

302. וַיִּדְעוּ—wăy-yê-dh'û—*and-they-knew* :

- a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. plur. of the פ"ו and 'ל gut. verb יָדַע *know*.
 b. Corresponding form, יִקְטִילוּ; the first radical ו, being weak, drops out, and ו now standing in an open syl., is heightened, § 90. 2. a. (1).
 c. Méthēgh with long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.

303. עֵרְמִים—'ê-rûm-mîm—*naked*: irregular plural of עֵרִם.

304. הֵם—hēm—*they(m.)*: cf. the other form הֵמָּה, pron. suf. הֶם.

305. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ—wăy-yîth-p'rû—*and-they-sewed* :

- a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of תָּפַר *sew*; cor. form, יִקְטִילוּ; 3 m. sg. יִתְּפֹר.
 b. Synopsis: תִּפְּרוּ, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר.

306. עֲלֶה—'âlê—*leaf-of*: abs. sg. עֲלֶה.

307. תְּאֵנָה—th'ê-nâ—*fig-tree*: note the Zāqēph-qāṭōn.

308. וַיַּעֲשׂוּ—wăy-yă-'sû—*and-they-made*; cf. וַיַּעֲשֵׂה *and-he-made*.

309. וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ—*and-they-heard*; cf. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ (305).

310. קוֹל—qôl—*voice*; cf. כָּל (kôl) *all*.

311. מִתְהַלֵּךְ—*walking*: Hîthpā'ēl participle of הָלַךְ *walk*.

312. וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא—*and-(he)-hid-himself*; cf. מִתְהַלֵּךְ.

313. אֵיכָּה—'ăy-yék-kā—*where-(art)-thou?* :

- a. אֵי *where*, with union syllable אֵי, § 74. 2. c. (3).

b. כָּה, a fuller writing for כִּי, the pronominal suffix.

314. שָׁמַעְתִּי—*I-heard*; corresponding form קִטַּלְתִּי; cf. נִתַּתִּי.

315. וְאִירָא—wā-î-rā'—*and-I-was-afraid*:

a. וְ, the Wāw Consec., before a guttural, loses D. f. and becomes ׀.

b. אִ indicates the first person *I*; the root is יִרָא *be-afraid*.

c. The accent T'bhîr (ˊ), and that under שָׁמַעְתִּי, Tîphhā (ˋ), are disjunctives of the third class, § 22. 10, 11.

316. וָאֶחְבֵּא—wā-'ē-hā-bhē'—*and-I-hid-myself*:

a. On ׀ and אֶ see preceding note (315. a).

b. Nîph'al Impf. 1 c. sg. of the פ' gut. and אֶ"ל verb חָבֵא *hide*.

c. D. f. rejected from ח, and preceding vowel heightened, § 78. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וָאִירָא	יִתְפָּרוּ	שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגִן	יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִתְחַבֵּא
וָאֶחְבֵּא	יִשְׁמְעוּ	וָאִירָא כִּי	יִדְעוּ	אֶחְבֵּא

4. OBSERVATIONS.

133. ׀, before the *first* person (אֶ), becomes ׀.

134. Of two Š'wās in the middle of a word the first is a syllable-divider, the second a half-vowel.

135. An aspirate, although preceded by a vowel-sound, will have D. l. if the preceding word have a disjunctive accent.

136. Where a closed syllable would have ĩ, an open syllable has ē.

137. The Hîthpā'el is generally reflexive; the Nîph'al was originally reflexive, and in common usage frequently has this force.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 80. Tabular View, Synopses of קָאֵל in various stems.
- § 80. 1. a, b, and N. 1-3, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
- § 80. 2. a-c, Preference of the guttural for ä.
- § 80. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wâ.
- § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all familiar forms given under § 80. 1-3, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, and (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of ע' gut. verbs, use for practice (1) גָּאַל *redeem*, (2) מָהֵר *hasten*, (3) שָׁחַת *destroy*, (4) בָּרַךְ *bless*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., the nouns numbered 77—84.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 7—10.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם—*God created the heavens.*

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים—*And God blessed them.*

אֶת-קוֹלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֶן—*Thy voice I heard in the garden.*

Principle 9.—The object of the verb generally stands *after* both predicate and subject; but if the object is pronominal it stands *between* the predicate and subject; or, if the object is to be emphasized it stands *before* both predicate and subject.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will redeem*; (2) *Redeem thou* (f.); (3) *They* (m.) *will redeem*; (4) *Ye blessed* (Pl.); (5) *We shall be blessed*; (6) *Bless ye* (m.); (7) *Thou shalt be blessed*; (8) *Thou didst hasten* (Pl.); (9) *We shall hasten*; (10) *To destroy* (Pl.); (11) *Destroying*; (12) *Ye destroyed*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens*; (2) *Let us make for ourselves large girdles*; (3) *They will hide themselves* (Nf., or Hithp.) *in the garden*; (4)

This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man in the midst of the garden of Eden ; (5) God blessed the man and his seed ; (6) Bless thou (f.), my soul, the God of the heavens.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **יְבָרְכוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶת-יְהוָה**; (2) **מִי הַתְּחִבָּא מִפְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים**; (3) **נִשְׁמַע קוֹל אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ**; (4) **בְּכָל הָאָרֶץ יְבָרַךְ שֵׁם יְהוָה**; (5) **בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם**.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 7—10.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—10 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 81, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 8, 19, 24, 27.

7. To be described:—The forms **בְּרַכְתֶּם, מִרְחַפֶּת, וַיְבָרַךְ, נֶאֱלַי, יְבַחַר, שִׁחַת**.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ך of verbs ב"י in the Qāl Impf. (2) The vowels ô and ô. (3) Cases of Nīph'al and Hīthpā'el stems in this Lesson. (4) ך before א. (5) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs 'ע guttural. (6) Synopses of verbs 'ע guttural. (7) Synopses of the strong verb קטל. (8) The personal pronoun. (9) The inseparable prepositions. (10) The Wāw Consec. with Perfect and Imperfect.

LESSON XXIX.—GENESIS III. 11—14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **מִמֶּנּוּ** (229); (2) **הָאָדָם** (131); (3) **אִשָּׁה** (255); (4) **מִן** (49); (5) **וַתֹּאמֶר** (280); (6) **הִנָּחֵשׁ** (273); (7) **בְּהֶמָּה** (125); (8) **חַיִּית** (128); (9) **הַשָּׂרָה** (171); (10) **תֹּאכַל** (228).

2. NOTES.

317. הָגִיד—(he) *made-known*; cf. הִמְטִיר, יָפַח, יָטַע:

a. Hīph'il (ה) Perfect 3 sg. m. of the פ"ן verb נָגַד *make known*.

b. Cor. form, הִקְטִיל; Synopsis, הָגִיד, הִגֵּד, הִגֵּר, הִגִּיר, הִגִּיר; the D. f. in ג is for the assimilated ג, § 84. 2. b.

318. לְ—preposition ל, with suffix ך, § 51. 3.

319. אַתָּה—pausal for אַתָּה, §§ 50. 2; 38. 2.

320. הֶמֶן—h^amīn—?—*from*, §§ 46. 1; 48.

321. צִוִּיתִיךָ—ǧw-wî-thî-khā—*I-commanded-thee*; cf. וִיצֹ:

a. Pī'el Perf. 1 sg. of the ל"ו verb צָוָה *command*, § 100.

b. Cor. form, קִטַּלְתִּיךָ; but instead of ל, we have ' = ê = î; § 100. 3. b.

c. הִי = *I*; ך = *thee*; D. f. in ך, characteristic of Pī'el.

322. לִבְלָתִי—*to-not*: prep. ל, and בְּלָתִי, the neg. used with Inf's.

323. אָכַל—'akhöl+—(to)-*eat*: Qāl Inf. const. before Mäqqēph, § 17. 2.

324. נָתַתָּה—nā-thāt-tā—*thou-gavest*; cf. קִטַּלְתָּ:

a. Qāl Perf. 2 sg. m. of the פ"ן verb נָתַן, § 84. 2. R. 3.

b. The ה at the end is not usual; the ending is generally ת.

325. עִמָּדִי—'im-mā-dhî—*with-me*: note Zāqēph qātōn, § 24. 4.

326. הִיא נָתַתָּה לִי—hî' nā-th'nal+lî—*she gave+to-me*, § 15. 3:

a. The pronoun used as subject of a verb is expressed whenever, as here, it is emphatic.

327. וָאֵכַל—wā-'ô-khēl—*and-I-ate*; cf. וָאֵחָבָא, וָאֵיָרָא:

a. אָכַל is for אֵאֵכַל, of which the radical א is lost, § 88. 1. N.

b. ם, the form of Wāw Consecutive with the Impf., becomes ן before א, § 73. 2. a. (2).

328. מַה־זֶּאת—māz+zôth—*what+this?* §§ 54. 2. a; 52. 1. c.

329. עָשִׂיתָ—thou-(f.)-*hast-done*; ת=thou(f.); on ' see § 100. 3. b.

330. הִשְׁיֵאֲנִי—hîš-sî-'ā-nî—(he) *deceived-me*; cf. הִגִּיד:

a. **נִי** is the pron. suf. of 1st pers., = the so-called connecting vowel, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.

b. **הָשִׂיא**, Hīph. Perf. 3 m. sg. of **נָשָׂא**, **נ** being assim., § 84. 2. b.

331. **עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת**—'ā-sî-thāz zôth—*thou-(m.)-hast-done this*:

a. **עָשִׂיתָ** = *thou-(f.)-hast-done*; **עָשִׂיתָ** = *thou-(m.)-hast-done*.

b. D. f. in **י** is conj., § 15. 3; accent over **זֹאת**, S'ghôltā, § 24. 3.

332. **אָרוּר**—'ā-rûr—*cursed*; Qāl Part. Pass. of **אָרַר**, § 71. 1. c.

333. **גִּחְזָהּ**—*thy-belly*; cf. **מֵאֲרֵת גִּרְלִים**:

a. The **־** of **גִּחְזָהּ** becomes **־** when the suf. is added, § 125. 1. a.

b. The ô is written defectively; the suffix is **הּ** with **־**.

334. **תֵּלֶךְ**—thē-lēkh—*thou-shalt-go*:

a. The root is **הִלַּךְ**, or **יָלַךְ**, §§ 102. 14, 15; 90. 2. R. 3.

b. The prefix **ת** = *thou (m.)*; cor. form of **קָטַל** is **תִּקְטַל**.

335. **יָמֵי**—*days-of*; sg. **יּוֹם**, plur. **יָמִים**, plur. const. **יָמֵי**.

336. **חַיֶּיךָ**—hăy-ye-khā—*thy-lives*; from the plur. **חַיִּים**:

a. On the vowel **יָ** (e) see § 30. 5 and b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הָגִיד	מִי	עָשִׂיתָ	נִתְּנָה-לִּי	אֲכַלְתָּ	אָתָּה
הָשִׂיא	מָה	עָשִׂיתָ	עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת	נִתְּנָה	אֲכַלְתָּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

138. The radical **נ**, when it would stand at the end of a syllable, is assimilated.

139. The Interrog. pronouns are **מִי** *who?*, and **מָה** *what?*.

140. **תָּ** = *thou (m.)*, **תָּ** = *thou (f.)*, but both have their aspirated sound (*th*) when a vowel precedes.

141. D. f. conj. may or may not be accompanied by Măqqēph.

142. The personal termination **תָּ** *thou (m.)* is generally written without, though sometimes with, the vowel-letter **ה**.

143. In pause — becomes — , and frequently the tone is shifted from the ultima to the penult.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 82. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַח in various stems
2. § 82. 1. *a, b*, Preference of the guttural for ä .
3. § 82. 1. *c*, Insertion of Pāthāḥ-furtive.
4. § 82. 1. *d*, Insertion of — in Perfects 2 f. sg.
5. § 82. 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wā.
6. § 82. 2, Notes 1, 2, The Nīph. and Pī'el Inf's abs.
7. § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be learned*).

Note 1.—Treat as directed in former Lessons the familiar forms in § 82. 1, 2.

Note 2.—In the study of ל' guttural verbs use for practice (1) מִשַּׁח *anoint*, (2) שָׁלַח *send*, (3) שָׁבַע *swear*, (4) שָׁמַע *hear*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 85—94.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 11—14.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will anoint*; (2) *He will cause to anoint*; (3) *Sending, sent*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear*; (5) *He will send*; (6) *I swore (Nīph.)*; (7) *I will swear*; (8) *She caused to send*; (9) *To anoint*; (10) *We shall send (Pī'el)*; (11) *Cause thou (m.) to send*; (12) *To be sent*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He told the man that he was good*; (2) *Hast thou eaten fruit from the tree of lives?* (3) *Who gave the woman to the man?* (4) *He gave me fruit and I ate*; (5) *She gave him fruit and he ate*; (6) *I gave her fruit and we ate*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יָמוּת הָאָדָם מִן-הָעֵץ; (2) מִי עָשָׂה זֹאת; (3) וַתֹּאכַל אֶת-הָאֵשָׁה וַתֹּאכַל; (4) הָשִׂיא הַנָּחִישׁ אֶת-הָאֵשָׁה וַתֹּאכַל

מִה־נָּתַנָּה (6); הִגְדִּיל אֶתָּה מִמֶּנּוּ (5); הֶמֶן־הַמַּיִם לִקְחָתָּהּ
הָאִשָּׁה לְאִישׁ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 11-14.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 11-14 of chapter III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 83, of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 9, 11, 20, 22.

7. To be described:—The forms זָרַע, יִצְמַח, יָטַע, יָפַח, יִצְמַח, יָרַע, הִשְׁבַּעְתָּ, יָרַעְתָּ, שָׂמַח, הִשְׁלַח, מִזְרִיעַ, יָדַע.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ׀ of verbs פִּי in the Hiph. (2) Hē Interrogative. (3) The negative used with the Infinitive. (4) The peculiarities of the verb נָתַן. (5) ׀ before א. (6) D. f. conjunctive. (7) The Interrogative pronouns. (8) תָּ and תָּה. (9) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs ל' guttural. (10) Pāthāh-furtive. (11) The helping-vowel — in Perfects 2 f. sg. (12) Synopses of the strong verb. (13) Synopses of the ל' guttural verb קָטַח.

LESSON XXX.—GENESIS III. 15-17.

1. NOTES.

337. וְאֵי־בָהּ—w'ê-bhā—and-enmity: a fem. noun, from root אֵיב.

338. אָשִׁית—I-will-put; א = I, the root being שִׁית (ע"י) put:

a. Observe the R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

339. זָרַעְךָ—thy-seed; זָרַעָהּ her-seed; cf. זָרַעוּ his-seed.

340. יִשּׁוּפְךָ—he-shall-bruise-thee; תִּשּׁוּפֶנּוּ thou-shalt-bruise-him:

a. The Qāl Impf. of שׁוּף is יִשּׁוּף (3 m. sg.), תִּשּׁוּף (2 m. sg.).

b. When the tone is shifted the ā under י and ת becomes ־.

c. ךָ with ־ = thee (m.); ןּ is a strengthened form of הוּ him,

§ 74. 2. c. (3) and Note 1.

341. ראש—*head*, and עקב—*heel* are accusatives of specification.

342. הרבה—*causing-to-be-great*: irreg. for הרבה, Hiph. Inf. Abs. of רבה multiply.

343. ארבה—I-will-cause-to-be-great: Hiph. Impf. 1 sg. of רבה, § 100. 1. b.

344. עצבונך—ʿṣ-ṣʰbhô-nēkh—*thy-(f.)-sorrow*:

a. עצבון (root עצב, formative addition ון, § 119. 3) becomes עצבון when the tone is shifted, as before the pron. suffix, § 125. 1. a.

b. The 2 fem. pron. suf. is ך; ׀ is the so-called connecting vowel.

345. הרון—*thy-conception*: הרון with ך and ׀, see 344. b.

346. עצב—*sorrow*: an *a*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. a.

347. תלדי—tē-l'dhî—*thou-(f.)-shalt-bring-forth*:

a. For תולדי (cf. תקטלי), but ך, being weak, drops out and ׀, in an open syllable, becomes ׀, § 90. 2. a.

b. Root ילר = ילר; Impf. 3 m. sg. ילר, for יולר.

c. ת and ׀ are fragments of אתי, the older form of את, § 50. 3. c.

348. בנים—bhā-nîm—*sons*: irreg. plur. of בן son.

349. תשוקתך—t'sû-qā-thēkh—*thy-(f.)-desire*:

a. Abs. תשוקה, a feminine formation, § 115. R.

b. Const. תשוקת, suf. ך with ׀; cf. הרון (345), עצבונך (344).

c. Before ך, ׀ in an open syllable becomes ׀, § 124. 2.

350. ימשל-בך—yîm-šôl+bākh—*he-shall-rule+in-thee (f.)*:

a. ימשל- for ימשל before Măqqēph, § 17. 2; cf. כל-כל.

b. בך = in-thee (f.); cf. בך in-thee (m.), § 51. 3.

351. אשתך—ʾš-té-khā—*thy-wife*; pausal for אשתך, § 38. 1. N.:

a. ת indicates the feminine, here attached to אש; cf. const. אשת.

b. S'ghöltā repeated according to § 23. 6.

352. ארורה—fem. sg. of ארור (332), Qāl Part. pass. of ארר curse.

353. בעבורך—bă-'abhû-ré-khā—*on-account-of-thee*:

a. A compound preposition, **בְּעִבּוֹר** = *on-account-of, for-the-sake-of*.

b. **ה** with the preceding **־** changed to **־־** as in **אֲשֶׁתְּךָ**, § 38. 1. N

c. D. l. in **ב** because of preceding disjunctive, *Tiphhā* (), § 22. 10

354. תֹּאכְלֶנָּה—*tô'-kh^alén-nā—thou-(m.)-shalt-eat-it* :

a. **תֹּאכֵל** is *Qāl Impf. 2 sg. masc. of אָכַל eat*, § 88. 1.

b. **נָה** is for **נָה־**, a strengthened form of **ה**, just as **נָנ־** (in **תְּשׁוּפְנוּ**) was for **נָה־**; note carefully § 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1, 2.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

תְּשׁוּפְנוּ	עֲצִיבֹנְךָ	יְמִי־שֶׁלְּכָךְ	אֲשֶׁתְּךָ	אָרוּר
תֹּאכְלֶנָּה	תְּשִׁיקָתְךָ	יַעֲזֹב־אִישׁ	בְּעִבּוֹרְךָ	אָרוּרָה

3. OBSERVATIONS.

144. In pausal forms there stands between the verb and the pronominal suffix a syllable, **נ** **־**; the **ה** of **הוּ** and **הָ** is assimilated backwards and represented in the **נ** by D. f.

145. Between the usual form of the noun and the 2 fem. sing. pron. suffix **ךָ** there stands the vowel **־**. This is commonly called a connecting vowel; it is really an old case-ending (cf. §124. 1. b. (1)).

146. The *o* of the *Qāl Impf.* is changeable (*ō*), and before *Mäq-qēph* becomes *ö*.

147. The **־** which stands before the suffix **ךָ** is a volatilization of an original **־**, which in pause is restored, and heightened to *é*.

148. The **־** which stands directly before the tone is volatilized when the tone is shifted, as before affixes for gender and number.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 84. Tabular View, Synopses of **נָטַל** in various stems.
- § 84. 1. *a, b*, Loss of **נ** in *Qāl Inf. const. and Imv.*
- § 84. 2. *a, b*, Assimilation of **נ**.
- § 84. 2. N. 1, The preformative vowel in *Höph'äl*.
- § 84. 2. R's 2, 3, The verbs **לָקַח** and **נָתַן**.

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 84. 1, 2 and Remarks 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) נָגַר *make known*, (2) נָפַל *fall*, (3) נָגַשׁ *approach*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 95—104.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 15—17.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Approach thou, to approach*; (2) *She will approach, I shall approach*; (3) *They made known (Hl.), thou (f.) wilt make known*; (4) *It will be made known*; (5) *I shall take, to take, take thou, taking*; (6) *Thou shalt give, I shall give, to give, give thou (m.)*; (7) *He will fall, he will cause to fall*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between thee and between me*; (2) *Between him and between her*; (3) *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear the voice of thy husband*; (5) *Cursed is the earth because thou didst eat from this tree*; (6) *I will give thee food all the days of thy lives*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) תִּשׁוּקָתִי אֶל-הָאִישׁ; (2) נָתַתִּי לָהּ כָּל אֲשֶׁר-לִי; (3) בָּעֵצָב תֵּלֵךְ הָאִשָּׁה בָּנִים; (4) לָתֵת לְאֵלֶּהִים הוּא טוֹב; (5) גֵּשׁ אֶל-יְהוָה וּבִרְךָ שְׁמוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 15—17.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—17 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 85, of the verbs numbered 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms הִגַּעְו, יָטַע, יָפַח, גָּע, נָגַשׁ, יָקַח, תָּן, תַּת, יָתַן, וָיָפַל, הָשִׂיא, הִגִּיד.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Strengthened form of the pronominal suffix הָ, of the pron. suf. הָ. (2) The pron. suf. of the 2 f. sg. (3) *Thou* (f.) *shalt bear*. (4) The accent S'ghōltā; its repetition. (5) *Cursed* (m.), *Cursed* (f.). (6) Change of ם to é. (7) הָ and תָ. (8) Loss of ן. (9) Assimilation of ן. (10) ף in sharpened syllables. (11) Synopsis and peculiarities of לָקַח; of נָתַן. (12) Synopses of נָטַל in various stems.

LESSON XXXI.—GENESIS III. 18–21.

1. NOTES.

355. תַּצְמִיחַ—*she-will-cause-to-spring-forth*: Hiph. of צָמַח, § 82. 1. c. (1).

356. לָךְ—pausal for לְךָ *for-thee* (m.); לְךָ = *for-thee* (f.).

357. וְאֵכֶלֶת—Accent on ultima, because of the Wāw Consec., §§ 21. 4; 73. 3. b.

358. בִּזְעַת—b'zê-āth—*in-sweat-of*; const. of זָעָה.

359. אֶפְיֶךָ—'āp-pe-khā—*thy-nostrils*; from אָף *nose*:

a. Sg. אָף, dual אֶפְיִם, form before ךְ (or ךָּ) אֶפְיֶךָ; cf. חֵיֶיךָ.

b. The Dāghēš-forte in פּ also serves as Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2. N. 1.

c. On the disjunctive accent Păštā (') see §§ 22. 8; 23. 5, 6.

360. לֶחֶם—lé-ħēm—*bread*; cf. בֵּית לֶחֶם *Bethlehem*.

361. שׁוֹבֶךָ—*thy-returning*; Qāl Inf. const. with pron. suffix:

a. קָטַל is for קָטַל or קָטַל; שׁוֹב is for שׁוֹב or שׁוֹב.

b. The root is pronounced שׁוֹב, because the Perfect שָׁב contains only two radicals, § 55. 3.

362. מִמֶּנָּה—*from-her*: for מִמֶּנָּה; cf. מִמֶּנָּה for מִמֶּנָּה, § 51. 5. b.

363. לָקַחְתָּ—lūq-qāh-tā—*thou-wast-taken*, §§ 59. 4. b; 38. 2.

364. תִּשׁוֹב—*thou-shalt-return*; cf. תָּמוּת (231):

a. Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the ו'ע verb שׁוֹב *turn*; cor. form, תִּקְטַל.

- b. תִּקְטֹל is for תִּקְטֹל, the — being attenuated, the — heightened.
 c. תִּשׁוּב (corresponding to תִּקְטֹל) becomes תִּשׁוּב by contraction of — to — and heightening of — to — .

365. חַוָּה—ḥāw-wā—*Eve*; cf. חַיָּה *life*.

366. הָיָה—hî', not hîw'—*she*: for הָיָה, § 50. 3. a.

367. הָיְתָה—hā-y'thā—*she-was*:

- a. Qāl Perf. 3 f. sg. of the 'ל' gut., and הָיָה verb הָיָה *be*, § 100. 4.
 b. Méthēgh with a long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.

368. אֵם—but אִמּוֹ (266): אֵם is for אִמָּם, § 106. 2. c.

369. חַי—pausal for חַי; an adjective meaning *living*.

370. כְּתָנוֹת—kōth-nōth—*tunics-of*; const. pl. of כְּתָנֶת.

371. וַיִּלְבֹּשׁם—wāy-yāl-bî-šēm—*and-he-caused-them-to-put-on*:

- a. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of לָבַשׁ, with suffix ם joined by — .
 b. The — under ב is î, though written defectively.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—תִּצְמִיחַ, וְאָכַלְתָּ, תֹּאכַל, שׁוּבָה, לִקְחָהּ, וַיִּלְבֹּשׁם, וַיַּעַשׂ, הָיְתָה, תִּשׁוּב.
 2. Nominal Forms:—עוֹר, קוֹיִן; אָדָם, עֶפֶר; לֶחֶם, עֵשֶׂב.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בִּזְעַת אֶפְיָה תֹאכַל לֶחֶם—*In, or at the cost of, the sweat of thy nostrils (= face) thou shalt eat bread.*

Principle 10.—The preposition ב may denote the condition in which, or the cost at which a thing may be done, i. e., the manner or the price.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 88. 1, 2, The peculiarities of verbs פ"א.
 2. § 98. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטָא in various stems.

3. § 98. 1, Final **ס** in verbs **ס"ל**.
 4. § 98. 2. *a, b*, 3. *a-c*, Medial **ס** in verbs **ס"ל**.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs **ס"פ** and **ס"ל**, follow the order indicated in previous lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under §§ 88. 1, 2 and 98. 1-3, and Remarks.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) **אמר** *say*, (2) **מצא** *find*, (3) **קרא** *call*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 105—115.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III., 18—21.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *Ye will say, I shall say, she will say, thou (f.) wilt say*; (2) *I shall eat, we shall eat, they will eat*; (3) *He will be created, he will cause to call, he was created, he will be caused to call*; (4) *They called, she caused to find, thou (f.) wilt find*; (5) *I created, ye were created, thou wast caused to call, we filled (Pī'ēl)*; (6) *They (f.) will call, ye (f.) will be created, call ye (f.)*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *The earth caused to sprout forth for man grass and herbs and thorns and thistles*; (2) *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded (צוה) not to eat*; (3) *The man shall die, and unto the dust he shall return*; (4) *I shall call the name of my wife Eve*; (5) *I have found my mother*; (6) *Eve was the wife of (אשת) Adam, and the mother of all living*; (7) *Adam was Eve's husband*.

3. To be translated into English :—(1) **מִי הָיָה אִישׁ חֹנָה**; (2) **לָקַח הָאָדָם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ מִן-הָעֵץ עֹפֶר אֲנָכִי וְאֶל-עֹפֶר אֲשׁוּב**; (3) **בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ מִן-הָעֵץ עֹפֶר אֲנָכִי וְאֶל-עֹפֶר אֲשׁוּב**; (4) **בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ מִן-הָעֵץ עֹפֶר אֲנָכִי וְאֶל-עֹפֶר אֲשׁוּב**; (5) **בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ מִן-הָעֵץ עֹפֶר אֲנָכִי וְאֶל-עֹפֶר אֲשׁוּב**; (6) **בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ מִן-הָעֵץ עֹפֶר אֲנָכִי וְאֶל-עֹפֶר אֲשׁוּב**; (7) **בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ מִן-הָעֵץ עֹפֶר אֲנָכִי וְאֶל-עֹפֶר אֲשׁוּב**.

4. To be written in English letters :—*The new words of Genesis III. 18—21.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 18–21 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 99, of the verbs numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, 15, 18.

7. To be described:—The forms **בָּרָא, נִאֲכַל, תֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאמֶר, בָּרָאתָ, מְלֶאכֶת, בָּרָאתִי, נִשְׁאָד, מְלָאוּ, יִקְרָא, תִּדְרֹשׁ, יִקְרָא, תִּקְרָאנָה.**

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The primary form of **קָטַל**. (2) The form **שׁוּב**. (3) **אָם, אִם**. (4) Peculiarities of verbs **פִּ"א**. (5) Inflection of **אָטַל** in Qāl Impf. (6) Peculiarities of verbs **ל"א**. (7) Synopses of **קָטַל** in various stems. (8) Inflection of **קָטַל** in Qāl Perf., in other Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXII.—GENESIS III. 22–24.

1. NOTES.

372. **הֵן**—hēn—*behold*: same as **הִנֵּה** (145).

373. **כְּאֶחָד מִמֶּנּוּ**—*like-one-of [from]-us*:

a. **אֶחָד** is the construct of **אָחָד**; here followed by a preposition.

b. **מִמֶּנּוּ** is for **מִן** reduplicated, and **נּוּ** *us*, § 51. 5. a; cf. **מִמֶּנּוּ** for **מִמֶּנּוּהוּ**.

374. **לִדְרֹעַת**—*to-know*: Qāl Inf. const. of **יָדַע** *know*, § 90. 2. R. 1; **לִ**, § 47. 5.

375. **וַיֵּחִי**—wā-hăy—*and-(he-should)-live*:

a. **י** is Wāw Consec. with Perf., the **י** being pretonic, § 73. 2. b.

b. **יֵחִי** is Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the **ע"ע** verb **חָיָה** *live*, § 86. 1.

376. **וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ**—wā -y-šāl-l'hē-hû—*and-(= therefore)-(he)-sent-him*:

a D. f. of Wāw Consec. omitted from **י** because it has not a full vowel.

b. Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the 'ל guttural verb שָׁלַח *send*; corresponding form, יִקְטֹלְהוּ.

c. The pron. suffix הוּ joined to the verb by the vowel ׀.

377. לַעֲבֹד—*to-till*: Qāl Inf. const., § 78. 3. a; 47. 3.

378. מִשָּׁם . . . אִשָּׁר—*which . . . from-there, = whence*.

379. וַיִּגְרֹשׁ—wă-y'ghā-rěš—*and-he-drove-out*:

a. This is for וַיִּגְרֹשׁ, like וַיִּקְדָּשׁ, or וַיִּקְטֹל; but

b. The י, having only a Š'wâ, drops its D. f., while the gut. ר rejects its D. f., and ׀ under ג becomes ׀.

c. The accent being drawn to the penult by ׀, ׀ becomes ׀.

d. Pī'el Impf. 3 masc. sg. of the 'ע guttural verb נָדַשׁ *drive out*, § 80. 1. a.

380. וַיַּשְׁכֵּן—wăy-yăš-kēn—*and-he-caused-to-dwell*; cf. וַיִּבְרָךְ:

a. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. (with ׀, not י ׀) from שָׁכַן *dwell*, § 73. 3. R.

381. הַכְּרֻבִּים—hăk-k'rû-bhîm—*the-cherubim*; ׀ for ו; singular כְּרוּב.

382. הַמִּתְהַפֶּכֶת—hăm-mīth-hăp-pé-khěth—*the-(one)-turning-itself*: cf. מִרְחֶפֶת, § 122. 2. b.

383. לִישְׁמֹר—lîš-mōr—*to-keep*; cf. לִישְׁמֶרָה (223), and לַעֲבֹד (377).

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, וַיִּשְׁלַח, לָדַעַת, וַיִּגְרֹשׁ, לָקַח, וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, וַיִּשְׁכֵּן, מִתְהַפֶּכֶת.

2. Nominal Forms:—אֶחָד, עֶרֶן, עֵלֶם, אַחֵר, חֶרֶב, חָרַב, לָהֵט, כְּרֻבִּים, עֶרֶן, עֵלֶם, אַחֵר.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקַּח וַיֵּאָכֵל וַיֵּחַ—*And now, lest he put forth his hand and take and eat and live.*

Principle 11.—In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can be only conditionally realized, the first verb is in the Imperfect while those that follow are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive* (§ 73. 1. *b*).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 100. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַר in various stems.
2. § 100. 1. *a*—*f*, Treatment of the 3d radical when *final*.
3. § 100. 2, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. vowel-additions.
4. § 100. 3. *a*—*e*, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. cons.-additions.
5. § 100. 4, The 3 sg. fem. of Perfects.
6. § 100. 5. *a, b* (1)—(8), Apocopated forms (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of verbs הָלַךְ, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 100. 1—5.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) הָלַךְ *reveal*, (2) בָּנָה *build*, (3) כָּלָה *complete*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 51—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 22—24.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He built, he will build, building*; (2) *He commanded* (Přěl), *he will command, commanding, command thou*; (3) *To command* (abs.), *to build, to finish* (Přěl); (4) *I commanded* (Přěl), *we built, thou didst cause to reveal*; (5) *We finished* (Přěl), *ye built, they (f.) shall build*; (6) *They built, they (m.) will command, they caused to build*; (7) *She was, she made, she was made, she was caused to reveal, thou (f.) wilt build*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat*; (2) *The man knew good and evil*; (3) *God drove forth* (Přěl) *the man from Eden because he did that which*

God had commanded him not to do; (4) The man will serve the ground whence he was taken; (5) Behold the sword turning itself; (6) The cherubim and the sword will keep the way of the tree of life.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַשֹּׁכֵן אֱלֹהִים מִקֶּדֶם; (2) הַבְּדִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָרַע וּבֵין הַטּוֹב; (3) זֶה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם; (4) לֹא טוֹב הָיֹתָ הָאָדָם לְבָדּוֹ; (5) גֵּרַשׁ אֱלֹהִים מִעֵרֶן אֶת-הָאִישׁ וְאֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 22—24.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22—24 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsises as indicated in § 101a. of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 4, 11, 15, 19, 27, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms בָּכָה, עָשָׂה, יַעֲלֶה, הִשָּׁקָה, תַּעֲשִׂינָה, עֲשִׂיתָ, נִדְמִיתָ, הָיוּ, פָּרוּ, יָרְדוּ, עָשָׂה, רָאוּ, עָשׂוֹת, וַיֵּצֵא, וַיִּכַּל, וַיִּבֶן, הִיטָה.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Pī'el, Pū'āl, Hīph'il, and Hīthpā'el stems of קָטָה. (2) The defective writing of י. (3) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect. (5) The form לָרַעַת. (6) The third radical of verbs called ל"ה. (7) The treatment of this radical when final, before vowel-additions, and before consonant-additions. (8) The Perf. 3 sg. fem. (9) Apocopated forms. (10) Synopsises of קָטָה in various stems. (11) Inflection of קָטָה in Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXIII.—GENESIS IV. 1–4.

1. NEW WORDS.*

(1) הָרָה, (2) קָנָה, (3) אֵת (preposition), (4) יָסַף, (5) אַח, (6) הֶבֶל, (7) רָעָה, (8) צֹאן, (9) קִין, (10) מִנְחָה, (11) בְּכוֹרָה, (12) חֵלֶב, (13) שָׁעָה.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַתֵּהָרֶה, for תֵּהָרָה, §§ 78. 2. *a*; 78. 3. *b*, *d*; 100. 1. *b* and 5. *b*. (5).—וַתֵּלֶד, §§ 90. 2. *a* (1); 73. 3. *a*. (3).—קָנִיתִי, § 100. 3. *b*.—“אֵת”, preposition *with*.

V. 2. וַתִּסָּף, for וַתּוֹסֵף, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 68. 5. *b*. (1); 73. 3. *a*. (2) and (3).—לָלֶדֶת, §§ 47. 5; 90. 2. *a*. (3).—אָחִיו, §§ 121. 2. *c*; 124. 1. *b*. (2); וְהוּא *his*, § 44. 4. *c*.—הֶבֶל, for הֶבֶל, § 38. 2.—רָעָה, *abs.* רָעָה, §§ 100. 1. *c*; 123. 3.

V. 3. יָמִים (= יוֹמִים), plur. of יוֹם (= יוֹם).—וַיָּבֵא, for יָבֹא, § 94. 1. *c*. (3), and 2. *a*.—לִיהוָה, read by Jews לְאֲדֹנָי, § 47. R. 2.

V. 4. הֵבֵא (= הָבֵא), § 94. 1. *b*, and 2. *b*.—מִבְּכוֹרוֹת, §§ 48. 1; 122. 3; sg. בְּכוֹרָה, § 108. 1. *a*, and 2.—וּמִחֵלְבָהֶן (û-mē-hě-l'bhê-hě), §§ 49. 3; 48. 2; חֵלֶב (ê defective), const. plur. of חֵלֶב, § 125. 4. *c*; § 51. 1. *d*.—וַיִּשָּׂע, for וַיִּשְׁעָה, § 100. 5. *b*. (5).—מִנְחָתוֹ, from מִנְחָה, §§ 122. 2. *a*. (2); 124. 2.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—וַתִּסָּף לָלֶדֶת—*And she added to bear* = and again she bore.

Principle 12.—When the second of two verbs expresses the principal idea, the first merely modifying it, the second is often an infinitive depending upon the first.

* Consult the Hebrew-English Vocabulary, or a Hebrew Lexicon. Be prepared to pronounce, transliterate, describe and define each word. Let this work be done before proceeding further in the study of the Lesson.

The ô in פ"ו Hîph'îls. (5) The Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פ"פ. (6) The ' of אַח before suffixes. (7) The endings ה־ and ה־ in ה"ל participles and nouns. (8) The preposition ל before יהוה and אֱלֹהִים. (9) Synopses of קָטַט in Qāl, Nîph., Hîph., and Hôph. (10) The vowel of the stem in verbs ע"ע, of the preformative.

LESSON XXXIV.—GENESIS IV. 5–8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) חָרָה, (2) לָמָה, (3) הָלוֹא, (4) אִם, (5) יָטַב, (6) נִשָּׂא, (7) פָּתַח, (8) חֲטָאת, (9) רִבִּיץ, (10) קוֹם, (11) הָרָג.

2. NOTES.

V. 5. וַיַּחַר, for יַחַרָה, §§ 100. 5. *b* (5); 73. 3. N. 1.—לָקִין, on repeated accent, § 23. 6.—וַיִּפְּלוּ, Méthëgh with a sharpened syllable; on assim. of נ, § 84. 2. *a*.—פָּנִי (pā-nāw), § 12. 3; on י, § 124. 3. *d*; cf. אֶפֶי (185).

V. 6. לָמָה = מָה with ל, the D. f. being *firmative*, § 15. 6.—חָרָה, with accent on penult, § 21. 1.—לָךְ, pausal for לְךָ, § 51. 3 (Tab. View).—פָּנִיָּה (phā-ne-khā), on י (e), § 124. 3. *c*.

V. 7. הָלוֹא (h"lô) = *nonne*, § 46. 1; this ô is for â, § 30. 6.—תִּיטִיב, for תִּיטִיב (cf. תִּקְטִיל), but ' becomes ê (י) § 30. 4. *b*; Hîph. Impf. 2 m. sg. of יָטַב, §§ 92. 2; 93. (1).—שָׂאת, a seemingly irreg. Qāl Inf. const. of נִשָּׂא, §§ 102. 13; 84. 1. *a*.—וְאֵלֶיךָ, § 23. 6; prep. אֶל treated as a noun in plur. before the suffix ה, cf. פָּנִיָּה in v. 6, § 124. 3. *c*; the ׀ becomes ׀ in an open syl.—תִּשְׁקָתוֹ, §§ 124. 2; 18. footnote.—תִּמְשַׁלְכוּ, §§ 17. 2; 51. 3. *a*.

V. 8. אַחִי, see in v. 2.—בְּהִיּוֹתָם (bîh-yô-thām), on ׀, § 47. 2; on Méthëgh, § 18. 5; on וְתָ, § 100. 1. *c*; ׀, as in בְּהִבְרָאם (167).—וַיִּקָּם (wāy-yā-qôm), Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of קוֹם; paradigm-form, יָקוּם, but see § 94. 2. R. 4; the ׀ under ק, in an unaccented closed

syl., must be ֹ. — וַיְהִי־לָהֶם, on — under י, § 78. 2. *a*; on — under ה, § 78. 3. *d*; on —, § 74. 2. *b* (1); on ה, § 16. 2; on —, § 74. 2. *c*. (2); the second and third syllables are half-open, § 26. 4.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 7. — הֲלוֹא אַם תִּיטִיב שְׂאֵת:—*Is there not a lifting up, if thou doest well?*

Principle 13.—A question expecting an affirmative answer is introduced by הֲלוֹא (= *nonne?*).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. 3, 4, ע"ע stems before vowel and cons. terminations.
2. § 86. 4. R. 1, Changes of stem and preformative vowels.
3. § 86. 5. *a-c*, Intensive stems in ע"ע forms.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 71—80, in List III.

Note.—After a study of the principles here given, write out a complete paradigm of קָטַט in the Qāl, Nīph., Hīph., and Hōph. stems.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She encompassed, they caused to encompass, thou (f.) wilt encompass, they will be encompassed*; (2) *Thou didst encompass, I caused to encompass, we were encompassed, thou wast caused to encompass*; (3) *Thou wast light, thou shalt encompass, I have encompassed, I shall cause to encompass*; (4) *Cause ye to encompass, they (f.) will encompass, ye (f.) will cause to encompass, encompass ye (f.)*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The countenance of Cain fell, because Jehovah looked not with favor upon his offering*; (2) *Why was Cain angry* (Heb., *why was it kindled to Cain?*); (3) *Did not God say, let there be light?* (4) *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?* (5) *Did not Cain kill Abel?* (6) *Why did Cain kill Abel?* (7) *God will bless him who shall do well.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 5—8 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Inflection of the Qāl Perf. and Impf. of verbs in § 87. numbered 1, 2, 5; of the Nīph. Perf. and Impf., of 3, 4; of the Hīph. Perf., Impf. and Imv. of 7, 12; of the Hōph. Perf. and Impf. of 6, 14.

5. To be described:—The forms תָּבֹזוּ, הִסְבִּי, הַחֲלָה, קָלוּ, תִּסְבֶּנָּה, תִּסְבֵּנָה, הִסְבֹּתָ, נִקְלֹתָ, סִבּוֹתָ, מִחֲקֶק, גִּלְגִּלְתִּי, סִבֵּנָה, תִּסְבֵּנָה, הִסְבֹּתָ, נִקְלֹתָ, סִבּוֹתָ.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Repetition of post-positive accents. (2) The ending יִּ. (3) D. f. firmative. (4) The ending הִי. (5) הִלָּא. (6) The ending וְתִ in ל' Inf's construct. (7) Rāphé. (8) Change of = to —. (9) ע"ע stems before vowel-additions. (10) ע"ע stems before consonant-additions. (11) ע"ע Intensive stems.

LESSON XXXV.—GENESIS IV. 9–12.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּם, (2) צֶעַק, (3) פִּצָּה, (4) פָּה, (5) יָד, (6) כַּח, (7) נָע, (nâ'), (8) נָד (nâdh).

2. NOTES.

V. 9. וַיֹּאמֶר, § 88. 2.—אָחִיךָ, § 124. 1. *b.* (2).—יָדַעְתִּי, a פ' ו' and ל' gut. verb, cf. קִטַּלְתִּי; on the accent —, § 24. 4.—הִשְׁמַר, §§ 46. 1; 71. 1. *a.*

V. 10. מֶה עָשִׂיתָ, §§ 54. *d*; 100. 3. *b.*—דָּמִי, sg. abs., דָּם, const. דָּם, plur. abs. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, §§ 125. 2. *b*; 122. 4. *b.*—צִעֲקִים, §§ 71. 1. *a*; 125. 3. *R.* 4; plur. in agreement with דָּמִי, not קוֹל־אֱלִי, cf. אֱלִיךָ in v. 7; really a plural noun.

V. 11. אָרֹר אֶתָּה, §§ 71. 1. *c*; 38. 2, 3.—פִּצָּתָהּ, §§ 18. 2; 100. 4. and *N.*—פִּיהָ, from פֶּה, §§ 121. 2. *c*; 124. 1. *b.* (2).—לִקְחָתָּהּ,

§ 47. 5; Qāl Inf. const. of לָקַח, § 84. 2. R. 2; on = under ח instead of =, § 37. 2.—מִירָד, pausal for מִירָד, §§ 38. 1. N.; 124. 1. R. 2.

V. 12. הָעֵבֶר, corresponding to תִּקְטֹל; on =, § 78. 2. *a*; on =, § 78. 3. *b*; on \bar{o} , § 67. 1.—תִּסְפֶּה (thô-sēph), for תִּוְסֶפֶה; on \hat{o} , § 90. 3. *b*; on =, § 68. 5. *b*. (1).—תִּתְכַּחֶה, on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on =, heightened from =, § 84. 2. R. 3. (1); on הָ, § 51. 3. *a*.—נָע וְנָד (nâ' wā-nâdh), on the = (\hat{a}) under נ in each case, § 94. 1. *c*. (1); the roots are נָע and נָד, and these forms, Qāl Part's act.—תִּהְיֶה, §§ 78. 3. N.; 18. 5; 100. 1. *b*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—הַשֹּׁמֵר אֶחָיו אֲנִי—*Am I keeping my brother, or, my brother's keeper?*

Principle 14.—A question asking for information, without necessarily implying the affirmative or negative character of the answer, is introduced by הָ.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. Tabular View, Synopses of קוּל in various stems.
2. § 94. 1. *a*, The radical ך uniting with =.
3. § 94. 1. *b*, The radical ך, changed to ך', uniting with י.
4. § 94. 1. *c*, The radical ך rejected when it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel.
5. § 94. 1. N. The form of the Qāl Active Participle.
6. § 94. 2. *a-c*, The vowel of the preformative.
7. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 81—90 in List III.

Note.—Use for practice (1) קוּם *rise*, (2) שׁוּב *turn*, (3) מוּת *die*.¹

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rise, thou shalt turn, turn thou, he will die, we shall die*; (2) *He caused to die, he*

¹ This verb has *e* (naturally long) in Perfect and Participle of Qal.

will cause to turn, to cause to die ; (3) He turned, rising, dying, he was turned, he will be turned ; (4) He established (= caused to rise), establish thou, he was established, he will establish.

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *I do not know the name of the man ; (2) Am I a ruler ? (3) Who did this (f.) ? (4) Cursed am I from the ground ; (5) The blood (pl.) of thy brother hath cried out to God ; (6) Thou shalt not till the ground ; (7) Cain was a wanderer and a fugitive.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—*Verses 9—12 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out :—Synopses as indicated in § 95. of the verbs numbered 8, 9, 13, 25, 32, 36, omitting Synopses of the various Intensive forms.

5. To be described :—The forms הוֹשֵׁב, קוּם, תָּשׁוּב, יָמוּת, יִמּוּל, יָקוּם, נָדָה, נָעָה, מָקַם, הָאִיר, יָבֵא, הִבִּיא.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô in the Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי"א. (2) The î of אָח, אָב, and פָּה before suf. (3) Hē Interrogative. (4) The î of לִ"ה Perf's. (5) The Perf. 3 f. sg. of verbs לִ"ה. (6) Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פִּי"ן. (7) ׀ in pause. (8) Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי guttural. (9) The ô of פִּי Hiph'ls. (10) The â of עִי Perfect and Part. act. (11) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) unites with ׀. (12) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) is changed to י. (13) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) is entirely rejected. (14) The ô in עִי Niph'als. (15) The pref. vowel in עִי forms.

LESSON XXXVI.—GENESIS IV. 13—17.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) עוֹן or עוֹנָה, (2) סֶתֶר, (3) לֶכֶן, (4) שְׁבַע־תַּיִם, (5) נֶקֶם, (6) נִבְחָה, (7) יֹשֵׁב, (8) עִיר, (9) שֵׁם.

2. NOTES.

V. 13. גָּדוֹל, pl. גְּדוֹלִים; on formation, § 108. 1. *a.*—עוֹנִי, from עוֹן, of same formation as גָּדוֹל; before יְ, יָ becomes יֵ, § 125. 1. *a.*—מִנְשׂוֹא, the \bar{o} being incorrectly written ו; מן indicates comparison.

V. 14. גִּרְשָׁתָּ, for גִּרְשָׁתָּ, § 80. 1. *a.*; synopsis?—וּמִפְּנֵיהֶּ, §§ 49. 2; 48. 1; on יְ, § 124. 3. *c.*—אֶסְתֵּר, §§ 75. 2; 68. 1. *a.*; synopsis?—וְהִי־תִי, § 100. 3. *b.*; on יְ, § 73. 2. *b.*—מִצְאִי, part. מִצֵּא with יְ; on change of יְ to יָ, § 125. 3. R. 4.—יְהִרְגֵנִי (yă-hă-r'ghē-nî), composed of יְהִרְגֵּ and נִי; on change of \bar{o} to יָ, and on יְ, § 74. 2. *b.* (1), and *c.* (2); on change of יָ to יָ, § 78. 3. *d.*

V. 15. יָקָם, pausal for יָקָם; on D. f. in קָ (for נָ), § 84. 2. *b.*; on יָ in Hōph., § 84. 2. N. 1.—וַיֵּשֶׁם, for וַיֵּשֶׁם, § 73. 3. *a.* (3); יָ for יָ, § 96. 1; root, שָׁם ('ע').—הִכּוֹת־אֶתּוֹ; on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on D. f. in כּ (for נָ), § 84. 2. *b.*; on הָ, § 60. 1. *a.*; on וֶת, § 100. 1. *e.*; on אֶת, § 51. 2.—מִצְאוֹ, cf. מִצְאִי in v. 14.

V. 16. וַיֵּצֵא (wăy-yē-çē'); for וַיֵּצֵא, but ו is dropped and ĩ becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on יָ under צ, § 67. 3; on Méthēgh, § 18. 6; on the accented penult, § 21. 3.—מִלְפָּנַי, (1) מִן, (2) לִי, (3) פָּנַי. —וַיֵּשֶׁב, for וַיֵּשֶׁב, but ו is dropped, and ĩ becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.

V. 17. וַיֵּדַע, for וַיֵּדַע, but ו is dropped, and ĩ becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on יָ under ע instead of יָ, § 90. 2. *a.* (1).—וַתֵּהָרֶה, see note on v. 1.—וַתֵּלֶד, for וַתֵּלֶד, but ו is dropped and ĩ becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a.* (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.—וַיְהִי בְנָה עֵיר, on the shifting of tone in the case of בְּנָה, § 21. 1; on D. l. in בּ, § 12. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 14.—גִּרְשָׁתָּ אֶתִּי הַיּוֹם—*Thou hast driven me out this day.*

Principle 15.—The article often has its original demonstrative force.

V. 15.—כָּל-הָרֹג קַיִן—*Any one killing Cain.*

Principle 16.—כָּל is used to make prominent a single one from among a plurality.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. 3, Inflection of verbs י"ע before *vowel-terminations*.
2. § 94. 4. a, b, Inflection of verbs י"ע before *consonant-terminations*.
3. § 94. 5, The various Intensive forms found in י"ע verbs.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 91—100 in List III.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I caused to rise, ye (m.) caused to rise, they caused to rise*; (2) *Thou didst cause to turn, we shall cause to rise, I shall be caused to rise, she rose*; (3) *Ye turned, I rose, they will rise, we shall rise*; (4) *Rise thou (f.), rise ye (f.), she was risen (Nīph.), they were risen*; (5) *I died, she died, we shall die, thou shalt return, she was caused to return.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God is greater than man*; (2) *I drove him out from the garden of Eden*; (3) *The woman will be hidden from the face of God*; (4) *Any one killing me shall die*; (5) *Any one finding him will kill Cain*; (6) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (7) *And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 13—17 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—The inflection in Qāl of כּוֹן, קוּם; in Nīph., of מוּל, מוּג; in Hīph. and Hōph., of שׁוּב, רוּם; in Pōlēl, of עוּף; in Pōlāl, of שׁוּב; in Hīthpō., of עוּר.

5. To be described:—The forms נִקְוִמוֹת, הִקְיָה, יִקְוִמוּ, קָמוּ; יַעֲוֹף, תִּשׁוּבָנָה, שָׁבַת; יִקְוִמוּ, אָשִׁיב, תִּשְׁבָּנָה, הִשִּׁיבֹתָ.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns with the original vowels ă—â (= ô). (2) The Pī'el of verbs 'ע guttural. (3) The ' (= e) before suffixes ך and ך, and before the plur. fem. נָה. (4) The ' of ל'ה Perfects. (5) The change of ך before ך to ך. (6) The Hōph. of verbs ך'פ. (7) The ו of ל'ה Inf's const. (8) The ך under ' of פ'ץ Qāl Imperfects. (9) The ה (é) of ל'ה participles. (10) The Article used as a demonstrative. (11) The separating vowel of ך'ע verbs in Perfect and Imperfect. (12) The points of resemblance between verbs ך'ע and verbs ע'ע.

LESSON XXXVII.—GENESIS IV. 18–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שְׁתִּים (const. שְׁתִּי), (2) אֶהָל, (3) מִקְנֶה, (4) תַּפֵּשׁ, (5) בְּנוֹר, (6) עוֹגֵב, (7) לְטָשׁ, (8) חֲרָשׁ, (9) נְחָשֶׁת, (10) בְּרוֹל, (11) אַחֹת.

2. NOTES.

V. 18. וַיֹּלֶד, root וֹלַד (= יֵלַד); on D. f. in ו, §§ 13. 2; 90. 3. a; on the form, § 68. 1. a; cor. form, יִקְטִל.—אֶת-עִירָר, the sign of the def. object with a subject, see Principle 17 (below).

V. 19. וַיִּקַּח, for וַיִּלְקַח; ל assim. like נ, § 84. 2. R. 2; on ך under ק, § 82. 1. a.—שְׁתִּי (štê, not š'tê), the Š'wâ silent; the only case in the language of a syllable beginning with two consonants without an intervening half-vowel; fem. of שְׁנִי, const. of שְׁנִים.—נָשִׁים, ef. (1) אִישׁ man, (2) אִשָּׁה woman, (3) אַנְשִׁים men, (4) אִשְׁתּוֹ wife-of, (5) נָשִׁים wives-of.—הַשְּׁנִיתָ...הָאֶחָת, cf. the masc. forms הַשְּׁנִי...הָאֶחָד.

V. 20. וַתֵּלֶד, cf. note on v. 17.—אֶבְי, const. of אֶב; on ' , § 121. 2. c; on accent, § 24. 5. a.—יֹשֵׁב, like קָטַל.—אֶהָל, a u-class

Segholate, cf. **בָּקָר**, § 106.1c; here used collectively.—**מִקְנֶה** (mīq-né), meaning *substance, cattle*, and governed by some word understood signifying possession; on form, § 113. 2; on meaning of form, § 114. 2.

V. 21. **אָחִיו**, see note on v. 2.—**תַּפִּישׁ**, like **קִטֵּל**.—**קָנֹר**, on form, § 110. 5. c.—**עֹנֵב**, on form, § 109. 3.

V. 22. **יִלְדָּה**, § 63. R. 3; Synopsis in Qāl, § 90. 2. a.—**לִטֵּשׁ**; like **קִטֵּל**.—**חָרִשׁ**, like **קִטֵּל**.—**וְאַחֹת**, const. of **אָחֹת**, and **ו** with = according to § 49. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 18.—**וַיֵּלֶד לְחֶנֹךְ אֶת-עִירָר**.—*And Irad was born to Enoch.*

Principle 17.—The subject of a passive verb, which would be the *object* of the same verb if it were *active*, is often preceded by **אֵת**, the sign of the object.

V. 20.—**וּמִקְנֶה יֹשֵׁב אֹהֶל**.—*Dwelling in tent(s) and (possessing) cattle.*

Principle 18.—Two nouns are sometimes connected with a verb, when, strictly speaking, only the former is applicable in meaning (*zeugma*).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 90. Tabular View, Synopses of **יָטַל** (= **וָטַל**) in various stems.
2. § 90. 1, The treatment of original **י** when initial.
3. § 90. 2. a, b, The two treatments in the Qāl Impf., Imv., and Inf. const.
4. § 90. 3. a-c, The treatment of **י** when medial.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 101—110 in List III.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs **פִּי"י**, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 90. 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) **יֹשֵׁב** *sit, dwell*, (2) **יִלְדָּה** *bring forth*, and (3) **יָבֵשׁ** (with **א** in Qāl Impf.) *be dry*.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will dwell,¹ I shall dwell, thou (f.) shalt dwell, dwell thou (f.), to dwell, to bring forth,¹ thou (f.) shalt bring forth;* (2) *He will know,¹ know thou, to know, we shall know;* (3) *He will sleep,² I shall sleep, we shall sleep;* (4) *He will be brought forth, thou wilt be known, he will be feared;* (5) *He will cause to dwell, I shall cause to know, to cause to bring forth, he was brought forth;* (6) *He was caused to know, she will be caused to bring forth.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will know the name of that city;* (2) *Cain was building the city Enoch;* (3) *Cain and Abel were born to Adam;* (4) *Lamech had (= to Lamech were) two wives;* (5) *Adam was the father of Cain, and Eve was his mother;* (6) *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah;* (7) *Father, father-of, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, wife-of, brother, brother-of, sister, sister-of.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 18—22 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 91, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 29.

5. To be described:—The forms יִישָׁן, יָרְעוּ, תִּלְדִּי, יִשָּׁב, יָצָא. יִישָׁן, יָרְעוּ, תִּלְדִּי, יִשָּׁב, יָצָא. הוֹלִיד, הוֹלִיד, הוֹלִיד, הוֹלִיד, הוֹלִיד.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) אֵת with the subject. (2) Assim. of ל. (3) The pronunciation of שְׁתִּי. (4) The words meaning *man, men, woman, women, wife-of, wives-of*. (5) The ē of פִּי Qāl Impf's. (6) The o of Qāl act. Part's. (7) U-class Segholates. (8) Nouns formed by means of preformative מ. (9) The meanings of nouns with pref. מ. (10) ו of verbs פִּי in the Qāl Impf. (11) ו of verbs פִּי in Hīph. and Hōph.

¹ This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. a.

² This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. b.

LESSON XXXVIII.—GENESIS IV. 23–26.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) נָשִׁים, irreg. fem. of אֲנָשִׁים, (2) אֶזְרָא, (3) אִמְרָה, (4) פָּצַע, (5) יֵלֶד, (6) חֲבֵרָה or חֲבוּרָה, (7) שִׁבְעִים, (8) שִׁבְעָה, (9) עוֹד, (10) בֵּן, (11) שֵׁת, (12) אַחֵר, (13) חָלָל.

2. NOTES.

V. 23. לְנָשָׁיו (l'nā-šāw); on יוֹ, § 124. 3. *d.* (cf. אֶפְיוֹ, פָּנָיו (v. 5)).—שָׁמַעַן, irreg. for שָׁמְעָה, הֶ— having been dropped and — inserted, § 37. 2; Qāl Inv. 2 f. pl., like קִטְלָנָה; on — under מ, § 82. 1. *a.*—נָשִׁי, const. of נָשִׁים, cf. נָשָׁיו above.—הָאִזְנָה, for הָאִזְנָה like הִקְטִלָּה; on ה, § 60. 1; on —, § 78. 3. *b.*; root, אֶזְרָא.—אִמְרָתִי, cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4; on formation, § 106. 4. *b.*; on ת, § 124. 2.—הָרְגָתִי, from הָרַג; synopsis in Qāl? on repetition of accent, § 23. 6.—חֲבֵרָתִי, with — for ו; cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4, and אִמְרָתִי above; on formation, § 110. 7.

V. 24. יָקָם (for יִנְקָם), see on v. 15.—שִׁבְעָה, the sing. form, is *seven*, while שִׁבְעִים, the plur. form, is *seventy*.

V. 25. וַיֵּרַע, see on v. 17.—וַתֵּלֶד, see on v. 20,—שֵׁת-לִי (šāth), on Méthëgh, § 18. 4; the — is â, coming from *a*+*a*, שֵׁת losing י and contracting — and —, §§ 94. 1. *c.* (1); 96.—הָרַגוּ = וּ+הָרַג; הָרַג becomes הָרַגוּ, — being volatilized, and — being heightened, § 74. 1. *b.* (1), (2).

V. 26. גַּם-הוּא, the pronoun inserted thus to emphasize the preceding noun.—הוֹחֵל, from the root חָלָל; uncontracted form הִחָלָל, § 86. 2. *c.*; what stem?—לְקָרָא, cf. לְמִשְׁלָל; Qāl Inf. const.

3. PARALLELISM IN HEBREW POETRY.

(1) עָרָה וְצָלָה שָׁמַעַן קוּלִי

(2) נִשִּׁי לְמֶךְ הָאִזְנָה אִמְרָתִי

כִּי אֵישׁ הִרְגֵתִי לִפְעֻעִי (3)

וְיִלֵּד לְחִבְרָתִי: (4)

כִּי שְׁבַע־תִּים יָקֻם־קִיֹּן (5)

וְלִמָּךְ שְׁבַע־יָם וְשִׁבְעָה (6)

Note 1.—The characteristic feature of Hebrew poetry is parallelism.

Note 2.—In this song there are six lines or members; the second line is, in the main, a repetition of the thought expressed in the first; the fourth, a repetition of the third; hence the parallelism in the case of the first and second, and of the third and fourth members is called *synonymous*.

Note 3.—The same relation, however, does not exist between the fifth and sixth, the latter being necessary to complete the thought of the former; such parallelism is called *synthetic*.

Note 4.—Another kind of parallelism not illustrated in this passage is the *antithetic*, in which the second member is in contrast with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 36. 1, The shortening of vowels.
2. § 36. 2, 3, The heightening and volatilization of vowels.
3. § 36. 4, 5, The attenuation of ä; the deflection of ĭ and ŭ.
4. § 36. 6, 7, The sharpening of ě and ǝ; lengthening or contraction.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 111—120 in Lists III. and IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Explain in writing (1) the *shortening* which has taken place in הָאִיר, יִשְׁבֵּת, זָלְמוֹ, מְלֹאכְתּוֹ, בֶּל־נִפְשׁ; (2) the *heightening*, in יִהְיֶה, זָרַע, שָׁמַיִם, בָּרָא, הָאֹר, אֵלֵי, יֹשֵׁב; (3) the *volatilization*, in מִצְאֵי, קִטְלָהֶם, רָקִיעַ, גִּרְלִים, יִשְׂרָצוּ, נִתְּנָה; (4) the *attenua-*

tion, in **יִשְׁבֹּת, קָטַל, הִקְטִיל, נִקְטַל**; (5) the *deflection*, in **אָכְלָה**, **הִקְטַל**, **הִקְטִיל, נִחַמְד, הִקְטַל**; (6) the *sharpening*, in **אָמַן, יָקַם**; (7) the *lengthening* (contraction), in **נָע, נָד, וְיָהִי, יִישָׁן, קוּם, בֵּין, תִּיטִיב, תִּצָּן, תִּסָּף, בְּתוֹךְ, אַפְיָה**.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Hear ye (m.) my voice, and give ear to that which (אֶת-אִשְׁר) I shall say*; (2) *Adah and Zillah were the wives of Lamech*; (3) *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?* (4) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (5) *He gave him to God*; (6) *They began (Hŷph.) to call on the name of God*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 23–26 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out in tabular form:—The result of the following changes,—the heightening of *ă, ĭ, ŭ*; the volatilization of *ă, ĭ, ŭ*; the attenuation of *ă*, and the deflection of *ĭ, ŭ*; the sharpening of *ě* and *ǫ*; the contraction of *a+a, a+i(y), a+u(w)*; the contraction of *i+i, i+y, y+i*; the contraction of *u+u, u+w, w+u*.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ending **יָ**. (2) The form of the fem.-ending before suffixes. (3) The Hŷph. of verbs **פָּ**. (4) The *â* in the **וְעָ** Qāl Perfects. (5) The Hŷph. of verbs **עָע**. (6) Synonymous parallelism. (7) Synthetic parallelism. (8) Antithetic parallelism. (9) Heightening and volatilization. (10) Sharpening and deflection. (11) Shortening and lengthening. (12) Attenuation.

LESSON XXXIX.—REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

1. Arrange in alphabetical order the roots of all verbal forms, both old and new, occurring in the third and fourth chapters.

2. Arrange in alphabetical order the nominal forms of these chapters, using in each case the form of the absolute state.

3. Arrange in alphabetical order the various particles, prepositions and adverbs occurring in these chapters.

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. Compare the forms of the Qāl Perf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104.

1. Perfect.

2. Compare the forms of the Qāl Impf. stem yāq-tūl (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 1. Impf. with ō.

3. Compare the same of the stem yāq-ṭāl, and of yāq-ṭīl, § 104. 1.

4. Compare the forms of the Hiph'il Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb, and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 3.

5. Compare the forms of the Niph'al Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 4.

Note.—This includes (1) the statement of the forms, and (2) an explanation of the vowel-changes which are seen in each form.

4. EXERCISES.

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *He made man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day.*
2. *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it.*

3. *The woman will eat the fruit, and of it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her.*
4. *In the day of your ruling the earth.*
5. *This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man.*
6. *Let us make for ourselves large girdles.*
7. *I gave her fruit, and we ate.*
8. *She gave him fruit, and he ate.*
9. *Cursed is the earth, because thou didst eat from this tree.*
10. *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her.*
11. *I shall call the name of my wife Eve.*
12. *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded not to eat.*
13. *The man will serve the ground whence he was taken.*
14. *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat.*
15. *The woman conceived and bare a son.*
16. *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?*
17. *The blood of thy brother hath cried out to God.*
18. *And Cuin went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.*
19. *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cuin was the son of Zillah.*
20. *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?*

LESSON XL.—GENESIS V. 1-16.

1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) סֵפֶר, (2) חֵה, (3) יְשָׁעִים, (4) מֵאָה, (5) אַחֵר, (6) שְׁמִנָּה, (7) בֵּת, (8) תִּשְׁעָה, (9) חֲמִישׁ, (10) שִׁבְעָה, (11) שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה,¹ (12) יְשָׁעִים, (13) אַרְבָּעִים, (14) עֶשֶׂר, (15) יְשָׁעִים.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. זֶה סֵפֶר This (is the) book-of; this book would be תּוֹלְדוֹת (= tāw-l'dhōth), § 115. 3; used only in pl., from בְּיוֹם בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים²—"וְלֹד", in the day of the creating of God;

¹ Twelve, not given in the Vocabulary in this form.

² "א is the abbreviation of אֱלֹהִים.

"א being definite, ברא is definite, and consequently יום is definite, Principle 4.—ברא, Qāl Inf. const. of ברא.

V. 2. בראם, on א, § 74. 1. b. (1); on א under ר, § 74. 1. b. (2); on א under א, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.—ויברך, §§ 80. 1. a; 21. 3; 36. 1. a.—הבראם, the first א, Méthëgh, the second Sillûq; on D. f., § 75. 2; the א, same as in בראם.

V. 3. ויחי, for ויחיה from חיה live, as ויהי for ויהיה from היה be.—שלשים ומאת שנה lit., *thirty and a hundred of year*; note that (1) the word for *thirty* is the plural of *three* (שליש), (2) the word for *hundred* is const., (3) the word for *year* is sg.—וינלד, Hiph. of ולר (ילד), § 90. 3. b; on א for א, §§ 21. 3; 36. 1. a; on א for א, § 73. 3. R.

V. 4. ימי, § 132. 12.—אחרי, noun in plur. const. used as a preposition, § 135. 3. a.—הולידו, Hiph. Inf. const. (for hăw-lîdh) with suffix ו.—בנים ובנות, see the various forms of these words, § 132. 9, 10.

Vs. 5, 6. חי, Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the חיי root, § 86. 1.—וימת (wăy-yā-mōth), pausal for וימת, § 94. 2. R. 4.—חמש שנים, the numeral sg. in form, the subst. plural.

Vs. 8—10. עשרה שנים lit., *two ten = twelve*; שנים, a contraction of שתים (cf. שתי, ch. IV. 19), and עשרה, a form of עשר ten.—תשעים, pl. of תשעה or תשע nine.—חמש עשרה lit., *five ten = fifteen*, cf. above.

Vs. 13, 16. ארבעים, plur. of ארבעה or ארבע four.—ששים, plur. of ששה or שש six.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—אחרי הולידו—*After his begetting* = after he had begotten.

Principle 19.—Where the Hebrew uses a preposition and an Infinitive, the English prefers a conjunction and a finite verb.

V. 6.—חמש שנים; V. 7.—שבע שנים; V. 14.—עשר שנים—*Five years; seven years; ten years.*

Principle 20.—With the numerals 3—10 the noun is put in the plural.

Principle 21.—The numerals 3—10 assume the secondary or *masculine* form, when the noun is feminine. [שָׁנִים is feminine, though it has a masculine ending.]

V. 5.—שָׁנִים שְׁלֹשִׁים; V. 9.—שָׁנִים תְּשַׁעִּים; V. 11.—שָׁנִים שִׁבְעִים.
שָׁנִה.—*Thirty years; ninety years; seventy years.*

Principle 22.—The tens, formed by changing הַ of the units to ים (except עֶשְׂרִים *twenty*, from עֶשֶׂר *ten*), have the accompanying noun in the *singular*.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 133. General view, The numerals 1—10, 11, 12, 20—90, 100, 1,000.
2. § 133. 1—8, The formation and use of the Cardinals.
3. § 133. 9—12, The formation and use of the Ordinals.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 121—130 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Seven years*; (2) *Nine years*; (3) *Forty years*; (4) *Sixty years*; (5) *Three sons*; (6) *Three daughters*; (7) *Thirty sons and thirty daughters*; (8) *Forty days and forty nights*; (9) *Four heads*; (10) *Fifty days*; (11) *The seven stars*; (12) *Seven of¹ the stars*; (13) *Four seasons*; (14) *Twenty-seven days*; (15) *One hundred and fifty-nine years.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) a good book*; (2) *This good book was given to me*; (3) *In his own likeness God created man*; (4) *In the day that God made earth and heaven* (Heb. order, *In day of making of God*); (5) *In the day that God created man* (Heb. order, *In day of creating of God man*); (6) *After he had begotten a son* (Heb., *after his begetting a son*); (7) *And the man lived*

¹ The word *of* after a cardinal must be expressed by ׀.

three hundred and forty-eight years; (8) And he begat four sons and three daughters, and he died; (9) And all the days of the man which he lived upon the face of the earth after he had begotten sons, were nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1 and 2 of chapter V.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

5. To be written:—The numerals 1—10 in English letters.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Position and agreement of the demonstrative. (2) Nouns formed by prefixing ת. (3) The vowel-changes in קטלם. (4) Apocopation of ל' Imperfects. (5) Position and agreement of numerals. (6) פ"י Hīph'ls. (7) Prep. with plur. form. (8) ע"ע Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. (9) ע"ע Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. with Wāw consec. in pause. (10) Formation of numerals 20—90. (11) The various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (12) The form of the numerals 3—10 with fem. nouns, with masc. nouns.

LESSON XLI.—GENESIS V. 17—32.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) נַחֲם, (2) מַעֲשֶׂה, (3) יָד.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17—21. וַיְהִי, on Méthēgh, § 18. 5; on —, § 78. 2. *b. R.* 2, on omission of third radical, § 100. 2; on syn. in Qāl, § 102. 4.—חַמִּישׁ, used with a fem. noun; form with masc. noun, חַמִּישָׁה; ordinal, חַמִּישִׁי.—שְׁתַּיִם, fem. of שְׁנַיִם; cf. שְׁתֵּי, ch. IV. 19.—וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה lit., *and-(a)-hundred-of year*.—מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח (v. 21), pausal for מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח.

Vs. 22—24. וַיְהִי־לֵהֱלֹךְ, form and synopsis? force of Hîthpā'ēl expressed here by the word *live*.—וַיְהִי כָּל־יָמָיו, D. l. in כָּל after disj. accent; verb in sg. agreeing with כָּל, while in v. 17 it was pl., agreeing with יָמָיו.—וַיֵּאֲנֶנּוּ (w'ê-nén-nû), on יָ, § 127. 2. R. 1; on נָ (én), §§ 134. 2. c; 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1; on the D. f. in נָ, § 74. 2. c. N. 2; four elements, יָ, אֲנִי, נָ, הוּא; on אֲ, § 24. 5.

V. 29. זֶה, these accents need not be considered here.—יִנְחֲמֵנוּ, Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the נָח gut. root נָחַם *comfort*, with the suffix נָנוּ *us*; on D. f. of Pī'el in חָ, § 80. 1. b; on נָ, § 74. 2. c. (2).—מִמַּעַשָׁיו, made up of מִן, מַעֲשֶׂה (§ 113. 1), and נוּ. —וּמַעֲצָבוֹ, made up of וּ (§ 49. 2), מַ (§ 48. 2), and the const. state of עֲצָבוֹן, the ף becoming Š'wâ, § 125. 3. a.—יְרִינִי, sg. יָרָה, *du.* יָרִים; before suffixes the old construct ending *ay* is used; this before נוּ is contr. to ê, § 124. 3. b.—אָרְרָה ('ê-r'rah), Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of the פָּ gut., 'ע gut. and ע"ע verb אָרַר *curse*; for אָרַר, but רָ refuses D. f. (§ 80. 1. a), hence אָרַר; הָ is contracted to הָ, § 74. 1. c. N. 2.—יִי אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה lit., *which cursed-her Jehovah = which Jehovah cursed.*

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 27.—וַיְהִי כָּל־יָמָיו מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח—*And WERE all the days of Methusaleh.*

V. 31.—וַיְהִי כָּל־יָמָיו לָמַךְ—*And WAS all the days of Lamech.*

Principle 23.—The verb in such cases as these may be placed either in the singular or in the plural.

V. 29.—יִי אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה יְהוָה—*Which Jehovah cursed.*

Principle 24.—When the relative is governed by a verb, it stands at the beginning of the clause and the appropriate pronominal suffix is attached to the verbal form.¹

¹ In the majority of cases, however, the pronominal suffix is not employed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 105. 1—5, What is included in inflection of nouns.
2. § 106. 1, 2, Strong and weak Segholates.
3. § 107. 1, 2, Nouns with two, originally short, vowels.
4. § 108. 1, 2, Nouns with one short and one long vowel.
5. § 109. 1—3, Nouns with one long and one short vowel.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 131—140 in List IV.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) From גִּדְּל, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (2) from חָרַשׁ, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the second class, (ă—ă); (3) from חָרַב, an *a*-class Segholate, a *u*-class Segholate (masc. and fem.), a noun of the fourth class (â—î), a noun of the second class (ă—î); (4) from עָבַר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (ă—â); (5) from אָמַן, a *u*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (î—û), a noun of the third class (ă—â), two nouns of the second class (ă—ă, ă—î); (6) from מָתַק, an *i*-class and a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (7) from קָרַב, a noun of the second class (ă—î), a noun of the third class (ă—â).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Will Noah comfort Lamech from the work of his hands?* (2) *God cursed (Pī'ēl) the ground which he had created;* (3) *I will walk (Hīthpā'ēl) with God, who created (Heb., the one creating) the heavens and the earth;* (4) *The sorrow of Cain was exceedingly great;* (5) *The man whom God cursed will die.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 28 and 29 of chapter V.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hīph'īl Perf. 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Qāl Impf's of הִיָּה, חָיָה. (2) The word שְׁתִּים. (3) Various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (4) Particles with verbal suffixes. (5) Synopsis of נָחַם in Pī'el. (6) Synopsis of אָרַר in Pī'el. (7) Māppīq. (8) A-class, Ī-class, U-class Segholates. (9) Guttural, ע"ן, ע"ע, ע"ו, ע"י and ל"ה Segholates. (10) Feminine Segholates. (11) Meaning of Segholates. (12) Nouns with two short vowels. (13) Nouns with one short and one long vowel. (14) Nouns with one long and one short vowel.

LESSON XLII.—GENESIS VI. 1-8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רָבַב, (2) בָּחַר, (3) דָּוָן, (4) שָׁנָם (in the text, שְׁנָם), (5) גִּפְלִים, (6) גִּבּוֹר, (7) יָצַר, (8) מִחְשְׁבָה, (9) לֵב, (10) רָק, (11) נָחַם (in Nīph.), (12) עָצַב, (13) מִחָה, (14) חָן.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. הִחַל, for הִחָלִל, but the ל's contract and — goes to ח, § 86. 1. *b*; on — under ה, § 86. 2. *b*; synopsis in Hīph.?—לִרְבֹּב, prep. ל with pretonic ā; רָב, for רָבַב, § 86. 1; synopsis in Qāl?

V. 2. וַיֵּרָאוּ, Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of רָאָה; on loss of third radical (י), § 100. 2.—בָּנִי and בָּנוֹת, constructs of בָּנִים, בָּנוֹת.—טָבָה, cf. טוֹב, טוֹבָה, טוֹבִים, טוֹבוֹת; ô written defectively.—הִנֵּה, D. f. firmative, §§ 15. 6; 50. 3. *e*.—וַיִּקְחוּ (wāy-yī-q'hû), from לָקַח *take*; on assim. of ל, § 84. 2. R. 2; on omission of D. f., and Rāphē,

§§ 14. 2; 16. 2; synopsis in Qāl?—נָשִׁים, § 132. 7.—בָּחֲרוּ, pausal for בָּחֲרוּ.

V. 3. יָדוֹן, unusual for יָדוֹן,¹ Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of דָּוָן *judge, rule* (or, perhaps, *remain*), § 94. 1. a. (1).—בִּשְׁנָם, rather to be read בִּשְׁנָם = *in* (their) *wandering*; the traditional rendering *in that* also is based on the analysis בִּ in, שֵׁ = אֲשֶׁר *that* (§ 53. 2), גַּם also.—יָמִיו, cf. אָפִיו, פָּנָיו, § 124. 3. d.

V. 4. אַחֲרֵי־כֵן אֲשֶׁר lit., *after so, when = afterwards, when*.—יָבֹא, cf. the paradigm-form יִקְוֹלוּ; the ô is for â, the form corresponding to yâq-ṭāl, not yâq-ṭûl; יָבֹא = יָבֵא = יָבֵא, § 94. 2. R. 3; the Impf. designates *habitual action* in past time.—הַגְּבֵרִים, § 116. 5. c.—עוֹלָם, § 109. 1.—אֲנָשִׁי, const. of אֲנָשִׁים, which is plur. of אִישׁ, § 132. 5.

V. 5. רַבָּה, an adj. fem. sg.² from רַב = רַבָּה, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.—רַעַת, const. of רַעַת.—יָצַר, § 106. 1. b.—מַחֲשַׁבֶּת, const. pl. of מַחֲשַׁבָּה.—לְבוֹ, an ע"ע *i*-class Segholate; לֵב = לֵבָב, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.

Vs. 6-8. וַיִּנָּחֵם, §§ 21. 3; 68. 1. a.—וַיִּתְעַצֵּב, cf. וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ in ch. V. 22.—אֶמְחָה, on הָ, § 100. 1. b.—בָּרָאתִי, on repeated accent, § 23. 6; on תַּ under א, § 98. 3. a.—נִחַמְתִּי, for נִחַמְתִּי, the second נ being assimilated and the D. f. implied in ח; Nīph. Perf. 1 c. sg. of נָחַם; Nīph. = *repent*, Pī'el (ch. V. 29) = *comfort*.—עָשִׂיתָם, on תַּ instead of תַּ, § 74. 1. b. (1); the î with ת, written defectively.—בְּעֵינַי, on first ע, § 125. 5. a; on second ע, § 123. 5.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—בִּיָּמִים הָהֵם.—*In the days the those = In those days.*

Principle 25.—The personal pronoun is used as the remote demonstrative (*that, those*), and as such stands after its noun, agreeing with it in gender, number and definiteness.

¹ Perhaps יָדוֹן would better be classed with יָבֹא, and the o regarded as an obscuration of a, in a stative form, § 94. 2. R. 3.

² The Qāl Perf. 3 f. sg. of רַבָּה would be רַבָּה.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 110, Nouns with second radical reduplicated.
2. §§ 113, 114, Nouns with מ prefixed; their signification.
3. § 115, Nouns with ת prefixed.
4. § 116, Nouns formed by means of affixes.
5. § 119, Nouns formed from other nouns.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 141—153 in List IV.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root, with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) from למר, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă), and one with ת (ă—î); (2) from אכל, a fem. *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (3) from חשך, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (4) from גבר, an *a*-class Segholate, a noun with second radical doubled (ĭ—â); (5) from זמר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ĭ—â); (6) from ספר, an *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ĭ—ă).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—*The daughters of men were exceedingly fair* (טוב); (2) *Mankind multiplied*; (3) *We chose wives from all the daughters of men*; (4) *I have found favor in his eyes*; (5) *From eternity unto eternity I am God*; (6) *I grieved in my heart*; (7) *I will not repent that I have made them*; (8) *Those heroes are the men of renown* (name).

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1, 2 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hiph'il Impf. 2 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) ע"ע Hiph'ls. (2) The loss of ' in verbs ל'ה. (3) The various forms of the words for *son*, *daughter*. (4) The personal pronouns. (5) The demonstrative pronouns. (6) The words ירֹן and בִּשְׁנֵים. (7) The words meaning *his faces*, *his nostrils*, *his days*, *his eyes*. (8) The Impf. of habitual action in past time. (9) ע"ע i-class Segholates. (10) The remote demonstratives. (11) Nouns with second radical reduplicated. (12) Nouns with מ prefixed. (13) Nouns with ת prefixed. (14) Nouns with affixes. (15) Nouns formed from other nouns.

LESSON XLIII.—GENESIS VI. 9–15.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צִדִּיק, (2) תָּמִים, (3) דֹּר, (4) שָׁחַת, (5) חָמָס, (6) תִּבְהָ, (7) גִּפְרִי, (8) קֶן, (9) כָּפַר, (10) חוּץ, (11) כָּפַר, (12) אִמָּה, (13) קוֹמָה, (14) רָחַב, (15) קוֹמָה.

2. NOTES.

V. 9. אֱלֹהִים, § 52. 1. *d.*—תּוֹלְדֵת, § 115. 3.—בְּדֹרֹתָיו = (1) בְּ, (2) דֹּר, (3) וְ, (4) יוֹ (cf. אֲפִי); on the pl. ending יוֹ after the pl. ending ôth, § 124. 4 and N.—צִדִּיק, § 110. 6.—תָּמִים, § 108. 1. *b.* —"אֶת-הָא", here the prep. *with*, not the sign of the def. object.

Vs. 10, 11. וַיִּוֹלְדֻּם, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 73. 3. *a.* (2), (3).—וַתִּשְׁחַת, Synopsis?—וַתִּמְלֵא, Synopsis?

Vs. 12, 13. נִשְׁחַתָּה, pausal for נִשְׁחַתָּה, Niph. Perf. 3 f. cf. שָׁחַת; Synopsis?—הִשְׁחִיתָ, Synopsis?—דִּרְכוֹ, from דָּרַךְ; cf. וָרַע and וָרַעו, זָלַם and זָלְמוֹ.—בָּא (bâ'), either Perf. or Part. in form, § 94. 1. *c.* (1).—לְפָנַי, § 124. 3. *a.* (1).—מְלֵאָה, Synopsis?—וְהִנֵּנִי, the adverbial particle הֵן or הִנֵּה with a verbal suffix, § 134. 2. *a.*—מִשְׁחִיתָם, Hiph. part. of שָׁחַת, with suf. ם.

Vs. 14, 15. עֲשֵׂה ('sê), § 100. 1. *f.*—תָּבֵה, const. cf תָּבָה, the = being unchangeable. —עֲצִי, const. of עֲצִים, cf. פָּנִי from פָּנִים.—קָנִים, plur. of קָן, an ע"ע *i*-class Segholate, § 125. 5. *b*; cf. וּכְפָרֶת—לֵב. with acc. on ultima, § 73. 3. *b*; cf. change from ult. to penult in וַיֵּאמֶר—מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ, *from house and from outside* = *within and without*.—תַּעֲשֵׂה, cf. נַעֲשֵׂה (ch. I. 26).—רָחֲבָה (rôh-bâh), on ׀ (ô) under ר, § 127. 1. R. 2; on ׀, § 124. 1. R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 10.—שְׁלֹשָׁה בָּנִים—*Three sons*.

Principle 26.—When the substantive is *masculine*, the feminine form of the numeral is employed; and when the numeral is a *unit*, the plural form of the substantive is employed.

V. 15.—וְהָ אֵשֶׁר תַּעֲשֵׂה אֹתָהּ—*And this is (the manner in) which (= this is how) thou shalt make it*.

Principle 27.—The antecedent of the relative must in many cases be supplied from the context.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

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|----------------------------|---|
| 1. § 120, | Various ways of forming noun-stems. |
| 2. § 121. 1. <i>a, b</i> , | Relics of the nominative case-ending <i>u</i> . |
| 3. § 121. 2. <i>a—d</i> , | Relics of the genitive case-ending <i>i</i> . |
| 4. § 121. 3. <i>a</i> , | The accus. ending <i>a</i> , in the form of Hē directive. |
| 5. § 121. 3. <i>b</i> , | The accus. ending <i>a</i> as a so-called connecting vowel. |
| 6. § 121. 3 <i>c, d</i> , | Other traces of the accusative case-ending. |
| 7. Word-Lists, | The verbs numbered 154—166 in List IV. |

5. EXERCISES.

1. Point out the relics of case-endings in the following words:—
לְמִינוּ, לְמִינָהּ, לְבִלְתִּי, פִּיָּה, אֶבְיָה, חֵיתוֹ-אֶרֶץ, מְלִכִּי-צָרָק,
צִלְמִנִּי, יָרַעַךְ, לְמִינָהּ, קִלְךָ.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Noah had* (Heb., *were to Noah*) *three sons*; (2) *The sons of Noah were not righteous*; (3) *The earth was corrupt, and it was full of violence*; (4) *The way of all flesh was corrupt*; (5) *God will destroy the earth and all who dwell upon it*; (6) *Thou shalt make a house; its length shall be twenty cubits, its breadth, twelve cubits, its height, twenty-four cubits.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 14 and 15 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Nīph'al Perfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The demonstrative pronoun. (2) Nouns formed by reduplication of second radical. (3) אֶת, a preposition. (4) The ô of פִּי'îls. (5) The characteristics of the Nīph'al Impf. (6) Primary form of *u*-class Segholates. (7) Adverbs with verbal suffixes. (8) The ê of ל'î Imv's. (9) ע'î'î *i*-class Segholates. (10) Change of accent after Wāw Consec. of Perfect. (11) The form of *u*-class Segholates before pron. suffixes. (12) Relics of the nominative case-ending. (13) Relics of the genitive case-ending. (14) The Hē Directive. (15) Other relics of the accusative case-ending.

LESSON XLIV.—GENESIS VI. 16–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צָהָר, (2) מִלְמַעְלָה, (3) צָר, (4) תַּחְתִּי, (5) שָׁנִים, (6) שְׁלִישִׁים, (7) מִבּוֹל, (8) גִּזָּע, (9) קוֹם, (10) בְּרִית, (11) אָסַף.

2. NOTES.

V. 16. צָהָר, § 106. 1. *c.*—תַּעֲשֶׂה (tā-'asé), on = under ת, § 78. 2. *a*; on the = under ע, § 78. 3. *b*; on ה, § 100. 1. *b.*—תַּכְלֵה, made up of (1) תַּכְלָה, of which ה is dropped, (2) נָה,

which is for נָה , ה being assimilated backwards, §§ 75. 3; 74. 2. c. (3) and Notes 1, 2; cf. וַיִּבֶל (ch. II. 2).— מִלְמַעְלָה (mĭ-l'mă'-lā), made up of ל , מַעַל and ה־ directive; note (1) the Rāphé, (2) Zāqēph qāṭōn, (3) simple Š'wâ under ע ; on ה־ , § 121. 3. a.— בְּצָרָה (b'ĕy'd-dâh), from צָר with suf. ה־ , the original = being attenuated in sharpened syl.— תִּשָּׂאִים , Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the "ע verb שָׂא put.— תַּעֲשֶׂהָ , same as the word above, with pron. suf. ה־ .

V. 17. וְאֲנִי (wă-'ānî), §§ 49. 3; 50. 3. d; here emphatic, being cut off by R'bhî(ă)'.— הֲנִנִּי , a participle with verbal suffix, § 134. 2. a.— מִבֵּיא , for מִבּוֹא ; but ו became י , and $yî = î$, then $î$ in an open syl. became — , § 94. 1. b and 2. b.— לִישָׁחַת , Pī'el Inf. const. of the 'ע gut. verb שָׁחַת , the D. f. being implied in ח , § 80. 1. b.— יָנוּעַ , pausal for יָנוּעַ , Qāl Impf. of נָוַע , § 82. 1. a.

V. 18. וְהִקְמַתִּי , on י , §§ 49. 3; 73. 2. b; on ה־ , § 94. 4. b. R.; — is î , written defectively; ô is separating vowel, § 94. 4. a; הַקֶּמֶם = הַקֵּים = הַקִּים = הַקִּים , which before תִּי becomes הַקְמַתִּי .— אִתְּךָ , pausal for אִתְּךָ , the prep. אֵת with; cf. אִתְּךָ , in which אֵת = אֵת , the sign of the def. object.— וּבֹאֲתָ , Qāl Perf. 2 m. sg. of בּוֹא , with Wāw consecutive.

Vs. 19, 20. הִחִי , instead of הָחִי with D. f. implied.— תִּבְיֵא , Hīph. Impf. 2 m. sg.; $\text{תִּבּוֹא} = \text{תִּבְיֵא} = \text{תִּבְיֵא} = \text{תִּבְיֵא}$, § 94. 1. b and 2. a.— לְהַחִיֹּת , Hīph. Inf. const. of חִיָּה ; on וֹת , § 100. 1. c.— יִבְאֵי , a seemingly irreg. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of בּוֹא .

Vs. 21, 22. קַח , Qāl Impv. of לָקַח , § 84. 2. R. 2.— מֵאֲכַל , §§ 113. 1; 114. 2.— יֵאָכֵל , § 78. 1.— וְאִסְפָּתָהּ , on the shifting of tone, § 73. 3. b; on Méthēgh, § 18. 1.— צִוָּהָ , Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of צָוָה command; on — , § 59. 1. a; on ה־ , § 100. 1. a.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 17.— $\text{וְאֲנִי הֲנִנִּי מִבֵּיא}$ —And I, behold I am about to bring.

Principle 28.—The Participle is often used to designate an action which is to take place in the immediate future.

V. 17.—**אֶת־הַמַּבּוּל מַיִם**—*The flood, (that is) water; not the flood of water.*

Principle 29.—A noun in the construct state cannot receive the article; hence, in cases like this, the second noun must be in apposition with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 122. 1, 4, The masculine singular and plural.
2. § 122. 2. *a—c*, The three-fold treatment of the original fem. affix **ת**.
3. § 122. 3, 5, The fem. plural and the dual.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 167—180 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—(1) Masc. and fem. sg., masc. and fem. pl. of **טוֹב** *good*, of **גָּדוֹל** *great*; (2) Fem. pl. of **אוֹת** *sign*, **מָאוֹר** *luminary*; (3) Dual of **עֵין** *eye*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Behold, I am about to rain upon the earth*; (2) *I will destroy all flesh in which is the spirit of lives*; (3) *Thou didst establish (= cause to stand) a covenant with me*; (4) *Will he keep the covenant which he established with them?* (5) *Male and female they shall enter the ark, and for them thou shalt take food which may be eaten*; (6) *Noah collected food in order to preserve alive the fowl and the beast(s) and the cattle, and all that was in the ark.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 18 and 19 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—The Nīph'āl Perf. 3 m. sg., and Impf. 3 m. sg. of a verb of each of the weak classes.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The **ה** of **ל'ה** Impfs. (2) The suffix **נָה**. (3) Hē directive. (4) Rāphē. (5) Zāqēph qāṭōn. (6) The Qāl Impf. of verbs **ע'**. (7) **י** before a guttural with Š'wā. (8) The vowel-changes in **מִבְּיָא**. (9) **ע** gut. Pī'ēls. (10) The vowel-points in **וְהַקְמֵתִי**. (11) Dif.

between **את** *with*, and **את** sign of def. object. (12) **פ'** gut. Nīph-'als. (13) The retention of the original **ת**. (14) A later usage of **ת**. (15) The origin of **הַ**. (16) Affixes for plur. fem. and masc., and for the dual.

LESSON XLV.—GENESIS VII. 1–8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **טְהוֹר**, (2) **עוֹד**, (3) **אַרְבָּעִים**, (4) **מַחָה**, (5) **יָקוּם**.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. **וַיֹּאמֶר**, § 88. 1.—**בָּא**, on synopsis in Qāl, § 102. 3.—**בִּיתְךָ**, on ' , § 125. 5. *a*; on ' , § 124. 1. *a*. (2).—**רֹאִיתִי**, the *i* being attenuated from *ê*, § 100. 3. *b*.—**לְפָנַי** *to my faces*, on ' , § 124. 3. *a*. (1).—**דּוֹר**, on *ô*, § 30. 6. *c*.

Vs. 2, 3. **טְהוֹרָה**, § 122. 2. *c*.—**הוּא**, § 50. 3. *a*.—**לְחַיֹּת**, Pī'el Inf. const. of **חָיָה**; cf. **הַחַיֹּת** in ch. VI. 20.

Vs. 4, 5. **מִמָּטֵר**, synopsis in Hīph'il; cf. Principle 28.—**אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם**, the numeral being plur. in form, the subst. is sg.—**וּמַחֲתִי**, on ' (cf. **רֹאִיתִי** above), § 100. 3. *b*; from **מַחָה** **הִיקוּם** (*hă-y'qûm*), on omission of D. f. from ' , § 14. 2; on formation, § 112. 3.—**עֲשִׂיתִי**, on *î*, § 100. 3. *b*; cf. **מַחֲתִי**, and **רֹאִיתִי**, **צֹוְהוּ**—**רֹאִיתִי**, for **צֹוְהוּ** and **הוּ**; = **צֹוְהוּ אֹתוֹ** (VI. 22).

Vs. 7, 8. **וַיָּבֵא**, see synopsis, § 102. 3; the *ô* is obscured from *â*, **יָבֵא** being for **יָבֵא**; the *ן* being elided, *ă* becomes *â*, and this *ô*, § 94. 2. R. 3.—**וּכְנִי**, on ' , § 124. 3. *d*.—**אֹתוֹ** *with him*; cf. **אֹתוֹ** = *(-him)*.—**אֵינְנָה**, for **אֵינְנָה**; on ' , § 125. 5. *a*; on **נָ**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 1; on the contraction, **נָה**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 2; on particle with suff., § 134. 2. *c*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—**שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה**—*Seven, seven* = by sevens.

V. 9.—**שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם**—*Two, two* = by twos, in pairs.

Principle 30.—Words are often repeated in order to express the *distributive* relation.

V. 5.—**וְנֹחַ בֶּן-שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה**—*And Noah (was) the son of six hundred years* = *And Noah was six hundred years old.*

Principle 31.—In Hebrew “time is viewed as the parent of that which is produced within it, and a person or thing as the offspring of the time during which he or it has existed.”

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 123. 1, 2, The Absolute and Construct states.
2. § 123. 3, Substitution of ה־ for ה־ in the construct.
3. § 123. 4, Restoration of original ת־ in the construct.
4. § 123. 5, Substitution of י־ for י־ and י־.
5. § 123. 5. N. Explanation of the Construct form.
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 181—194 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—The corresponding construct forms of רֵעָה, פָּנִים, שֹׁבַעַה, תִּבְכֶּה, עֵינַיִם, דָּגָה, חֲיָה, מִקְוֶה.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The shepherd of the flock was a good man*; (2) *What did God call the collection of waters?* (3) *The eyes of the man were opened and he saw*; (4) *Noah's ark was made of gopher wood*; (5) *Noah took into the ark of the clean cattle and of the cattle which were not clean*; (6) *The man was forty years old*; (7) *God rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights.*

3. To be written in English letters:—Verses 1, 2 of chapter VII.

4. To be written:—Synopsis of the verbs in § 83b, numbered 3, 5, 8, 14, in the various stems in which these verbs are there said to occur.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô of verbs פֿ"א. (2) Synopsis in Qāl of בּוֹא. (3) עִ" Segholates before suffixes. (4) The î of לִ"ה Perf's before consonant

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—"כִּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים—According to (that) which God commanded.

Principle 32.—When אֲשֶׁר follows a preposition, the preposition governs, not the relative, but its antecedent.

V. 11.—בִּשְׁנַת שֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה—In (the) year of six hundred years = in the six hundredth year.

Principle 33.—There are no *ordinals* above *ten*; hence the cardinals must serve as ordinals, whenever the context demands.

V. 13.—בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-וְחָם וְיָפֶת—Went in Noah and Shem and Ham and Japhet.

Principle 34.—The predicate of several subjects united by *and* may stand either in sing. or plur., but it is generally in sing. when it *precedes*.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 124. Tabular View, The noun סוּם with pron. suffixes.
2. § 124. 1. *a, b, and R's*, Masc. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.
3. § 124. 2, Fem. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.
4. § 124. 3. *a—d*, Masc. nouns in the plur. with suffixes.
5. § 124. 4, Fem. nouns in the plur. with suffixes.
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 195—208 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *His day, her day, your (m.) day, thy (f.) day, our day, their (m.) day, thy (m.) day*; (2) *Thy lives, her lives, his lives, thy (f.) lives, our lives, my lives, your lives*; (3) *My saying, her saying, your (m.) saying, our saying*; (4) *My signs, your signs, our signs, their signs, thy signs*; (5) *My father, thy brother, our father, your father, thy mouth, her mouth*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Our Father who (art) in heaven*; (2) *Take with thee into the ark thy father and thy sons and thy daughters*; (3) *The fowl according to his kind and the beast ac-*

cording to her kind shall enter the ark two by two; (4) Everything in which is the spirit of life shall expire; (5) I was born in the eighteen hundredth year of our Lord, in the seventh month, on the twenty-fourth day of the month; (6) The waters of the flood were upon the earth many days.

3. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 13 and 14 of chapter VII.

4. To be written :—An exact statement of the origin and force of the following suffixes (including the ending of the stem): (1) יִיְ, (2) יִיְ, (3) יִיְ, (4) יִיְ, (5) יִיְ, (6) יִיְ, (7) יִיְ, (8) יִיְ, (9) יִיְ, (10) יִיְ.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) A preposition with the Relative pronoun. (2) Use of cardinals for ordinals. (3) Denominatives formed by prefixing מ. (4) ע"ע stems with affixes. (5) The prep. אֶת with suffixes. (6) The pronominal suffixes. (7) Qāl Part's act. of verbs ע"ע. (8) The original vowels in יִסְגֵּר. (9) Agreement of predicate. (10) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ā. (11) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ē (from י). (12) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending י. (13) The various forms assumed by the old construct ending ay before suffixes. (14) Plural feminines with pronominal suffixes.

LESSON XLVII.—GENESIS VII. 17–24.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רוּם, (2) גִּבֹּר, (3) בָּסֶה, (4) הָר, (5) גִּבְיָה, (6) חֲרָבָה, (7) שָׂאָר.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17, 18. וַיִּרְבּוּ, on rejection of the third radical ו or י, § 100. 2.—וַיִּשְׁאוּ (wāy-yī-s'û), from נִשָּׂא; נ assimilated, but D. f. lost, § 14. 2; the Š'wâ remains vocal, the preceding syl. being half-

open.—וְהָרִם (wāt-tā-rōm), the second ׀, being in an unaccented closed syl., must be ǝ; usual form of וְ׀׀ Qāl Impf., is with ׀, e. g., תָּרוּם; but with Wāw consec., ǝ is employed, which becomes ǝ when the tone is removed, § 94. 2. R. 4.—וְגָבַר, (1) ׀, (2) גָּבַר, the root, (3) ׀.

Vs. 19, 20. וְיָכַסְךָ, (1) ׀ with D. f. lost from ׀, § 14. 2; (2) ׀; (3) ׀ = passive; (4) D. f. in ׀ = intensive; (5) ׀ = plur.; the root being כָּסַח, cf. וְיָכַלְךָ (ch. II. 1).—וְהָרִים, on the ׀ (é), § 45. 4.—וְגָבַרְךָ, from גָּבַח, § 125. 1. a; but Pāthāḥ-furtive disappears when ה ceases to be final, nor is the Māppîq any longer necessary.—מִלְמַעְלָה, see ch. VI. 16.

Vs. 21, 22. וְיָגִיעַ, § 82. 1. a.—נִשְׁמַתְךָ (nī-š'māth), construct of נִשְׁמַח, from אָח = אָנַח, dual, אָחִים; on ׀׀, § 124. 3. d.—בְּחִרְבָּהּ (bē-ḥā-rā-bhā), on ׀ (é), § 45. 4; ׀ under ח, on account of rejection of D. f. from ר, the formation being according to § 110. 1.—מִתּוֹ, on ê under מ, § 94. 2. R. 1.

Vs. 23, 24. וְיָמַח, for וְיָמַחְךָ (Qāl Impf.); הָ׀ lost, and a helping vowel ׀ inserted, § 100. 5. b. (5); Rāphé over ׀, to show that no D. f. is to be expected.—וְיָמַחוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 plur., of same root as יָמַח.—וְיִשְׁאָר, another Nīph.; tone receding to penult, ׀ is shortened to ׀, § 21. 3.—אֵתוֹ בְּתִבְיָהּ, D. l. in ב, because of preceding disjunctive accent.—יּוֹם, sg., although pl. in sense.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 19.—מֵאֵר מֵאֵר—*Mightily, mightily.*

Principle 34.—Words are often repeated to express *intensity* or *emphasis*.

V. 22.—בְּאַפִּי . . . כָּל אֲשֶׁר—*All in whose nostrils, etc.*

Principle 35.—The אֲשֶׁר which serves as sign of relation for a following pronominal suffix is generally separated from the word to which the suffix is attached by intervening words.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 1, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *one* place.
2. § 125. 2, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *two* places.
3. § 125. 3, Stem-changes in the singular construct.
4. § 125. 3. R. 4, Qāl act. participles, and nouns with ultimate ē.
5. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 116—133 in List VIII.

5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of בָּשָׂר *flesh*, עוֹלָם *eternity*, write out (1) the const. sg., (2) the form with suffix for *my*, (3) with suffix for *your* (m.), (4) the plur. abs., (5) the plur. const., (6) the plur. with the suffix for *my*, (7) with the suffix for *your* (m.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This is my word which I have spoken to you*; (2) *The earth and all which (is) in it is God's*; (3) *All the mountains were covered, and the waters prevailed upon the earth*; (4) *Three men were left with him in the ark*; (5) *The man to (בִּי) whose word I listened was forty years old*; (6) *And he destroyed man and beast, creeper and cattle from upon the ground*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 22, 23 of ch. VII.

4. To be written:—Exhaustive analyses of (1) וְהַמִּים, (2) הַהָרִים, (3) מְלַמְעֵלָה, (4) וּבִבְהֵמָה, (5) מֵאָדָם.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ך or ך' in verbs לִ"ה. (2) Assimilation of ן in verbs פִ"ן. (3) The vowels in ע"ו Qāl Imperfects. (4) The article with ך. (5) The suffix and ending יָ. (6) Each vowel in וַיִּמָּח and וַיִּמָּח. (7) D. 1. after a disjunctive accent. (8) When does the tone move *one* place? (9) When does it move *two* places? (10) The vowel-changes in either case. (11) The formation of the singular construct. (12) Nouns with ē in the ultima.

LESSON XLVIII.—GENESIS VIII. 1–7.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) זָכַר, (2) עָבַר, (3) שָׁכַן, (4) סָכַר, (5) בָּלָא, (6) חָסַר, (7) יָבֵשׁ, (8) קָצָה, (9) חָלוֹן, (10) עָרַב, (11) יָבֵשׁ.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַיִּזְכֹּר, ʾy atten. from זָכַר, ȡ height. from ŭ ; Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg.; synopsis?—וַיַּעֲבֹר, on ַ instead of ַ, ȡ 68. 5. b. (1); synopsis?—וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ, from שָׁכַן, ȡ 86. 1, and 3; the ַ height. from orig. ַ; the ō with first radical instead of with second; the D. f. representing the contracted radical.

Vs. 2, 3. וַיִּסְכְּרוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 m. plur. of סָכַר = סָגַר.—וַיִּבְלָא, ȡ 75. 2.—וַיִּשְׁבּוּ, for וַיִּשְׁבּוּ; basis of the form is יִשְׁבּוּ (like yāq-tūl), but w+ū = ŭ, and ă in an open syllable becomes ā, ȡ 94. 1. a. (1), and 2. a.—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, Inf. abs.; on ô (= â), ȡ 70. 1. b. (1).—וַיִּשְׁבּוּ, on ַ, ȡ 49. 4; on שׁוּב, Inf. abs., for שׁוּב, ȡ 94. 1. c. (1).—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, on ַ before ח, ȡ 78. 2. a; on ַ under ח, ȡ 78. 3. c.—וַיִּקְצָה (mī-q'ê), for מִקְצָה; on omis. of D. f., ȡ 14. 2; on ַ under ק, instead of ַ, ȡ 125. 6. b; on ה (ê), ȡ 123. 3.

Vs. 4, 5. וַיִּנְחָה, from נָח (cf. וַיִּנְחָה ch. II. 15); usual Impf., וַיִּנְחָה, but the form with Wāw consec. has ȡ, ȡ 94. 2. c. R. 4; but the gut. changes the usual ȡ to ă.—וַיִּרְי, const. pl. of וַיִּרְי, which is from וַיִּרְי; hence the ַ is unchangeable, and stands in the const., ȡ 125. 5. b; 31. 4. N. 2.—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, Inf. abs.; on ô (= â), ȡ 70. 1. b. (1).—וַיִּרְי, Nīph. of וַיִּרְי.—וַיִּרְי, const. plur.; another case of unchangeable ַ in const.; irreg. plur. of וַיִּרְי, ȡ 132. 17.—וַיִּרְי (hé-hā-rîm), on the ַ under ו, ȡ 45. 4.

Vs. 6, 7. וַיִּבְתַּח, ȡ 82. 1. a.—וַיִּשְׁלַח, on ַ under ל, ȡ 82. 1. b.—וַיִּצָּא, ȡ 90. 2. a. (1).—וַיִּצָּא, ȡ 70. 1. b. (1).—וַיִּבְשָׁת, a fem. Inf. const., ȡ 90. 2. b. R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

- V. 3.—וַיָּשׁבוּ... הָלֹךְ וְשׁוֹב—*And they returned, going and returning.*
- V. 7.—וַיֵּצֵא יְצוֹא וְשׁוֹב—*And it went forth, going forth and returning.*
- V. 5.—וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הָלֹךְ וְחָסוּר—*And the waters were going on and diminishing.*

Principle 36.—The Infinitive absolute, coming after a finite verb from the same root, gives to the latter the force of *continued and lasting action*. This idea of *continuance* is also expressed by the use of the verb הָלַךְ, in which case the principal idea is added in the form of a second Inf. abs. The thought of the phrases given above is: (1) "They went on going backwards"; (2) "It went repeatedly to and fro"; (3) "And the waters were abating continually."

- V. 5.—בַּעֲשֵׂרִי בְּאַחַד לַחֹדֶשׁ—*In the tenth (month), on the first (lit., one) (day) of (lit., to) the month.*

Principle 37.—In dates (1) the words *day* and *month* are often omitted, (2) the cardinals are often used instead of ordinals, and (3) instead of the construct relation, a periphrastic expression by means of ל is employed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 4. *a—f*, Stem-changes in the inflection of Segholates.
2. § 125. 5. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ע"י, ע"י and ע"ע Segholates.
3. § 125. 6. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ל"ה nouns.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 134—151 in List VIII.

5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of מוֹת, יָלַד, חָק, זֵית, קָצָה, write (1) sg. const., (2) sing. form with suffix *your*, (3) plur. abs., (4) plur. const., (5) plur. form with suffix *my*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Remember thou the days in which God blessed thee*; (2) *God caused the waters to return from upon the earth*; (3) *He died in the sixth year, in the seventh month, on the fifth day of the month*; (4) *The words of God are good*; (5) *He will live unto eternities of eternities*; (6) *The kings of the earth shall return unto their land*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 2, 3 of ch. VIII.

4. Write a complete analysis of the following forms:—(1) מַעֲיִנָּה, (2) לַחֲרֹשׁ, (3) הַגִּישָׁם, (4) וּמָאֵת, (5) וַיִּשְׁלַח.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowels of the Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of a strong verb. (2) ע"ע Qāl Impf. (3) ע"י Qāl Impf. (4) Nīph'al Impf. 3 m. sg. (5) Form of Inf. abs. (6) The ô of the Inf. abs. (7) The ê of ל"ה nouns. (8) Unchangeable ף in const.plur. (9) Article with ף. (10) ל" guttural Pī'el Impf. (11) פ"י Qāl Impf. (12) Various forms assumed by Segholate stems in inflection. (13) ע"י and ע"י Segholates. (14) ע"ע Segholates. (15) ל"ה nouns ending in ף.

LESSON XLIX.—GENESIS VIII. 8–14.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) יוֹנָה, (2) קָלַל, (3) מָנוּחַ, (4) בָּרַךְ, (5) רָגַל, (6) חֵייל, (7) אַחֲרַי, (8) גֵּת, (9) זֵית, (10) טָרַף, (11) יַחַל, (12) רֹאשׁוֹן, (13) חָרַב, (14) מִכְסָּה, (15) סוֹר.

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) יִשְׁלַח,⁸ (2) לִרְאוֹת,⁸ (3) קָלַל,⁸ (4) מִצְאָה,⁹ (5) תִּשָּׁב,⁹ (6) יִשְׁלַח,⁹ (7) יִקְחָהּ,⁹ (8) יָבֵא,⁹ (9) וַיַּחַל,¹⁰ (10) וַיִּסָּף,¹⁰ (11) יִשְׁלַח,¹⁰

(12) תָּבֵא,¹¹ (13) וַיֵּדַע,¹¹ (14) וַיִּיחַל,¹² (15) שׁוּב,¹² (16) וַיְהִי,¹³ (17) יִבְשָׁה,¹⁴ (18) וַיִּסַּר,¹³ (19) וַיֵּרָא,¹³ (20) חֶרְבוֹ.¹⁴

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) אֲדָמָה,⁸ (2) רִגְלָה,⁹ (3) יָדוֹ,⁹ (4) יָמִים,¹⁰ (5) עָרֵב,¹¹ (6) גִּית,¹¹ (7) חֹדֶשׁ,¹³ (8) מִכְסֶּה.¹³

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, SUFFIXES, ETC.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) אֶת-⁸ (2) מִן,⁸ (3) אִתּוֹ⁸ (*with*), (4) הֵּ, ⁸ (5) -הֶ, ⁸ (6) עַל,⁸ (7) וְ,⁹ (8) לֹא,⁹ (9) אֶל-⁹ (10) בִּי,⁹ (11) וְ,⁹ (12) הָ, ⁹ (13) לִי,¹¹ (14) הִנֵּה,¹¹ (15) יְיָ.¹²

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 126. 1—5, Classification of Noun-stems.
2. § 127. 1. Tab. View and R's, Strong and Guttural Segholates.
3. § 127. 2. Tab. View and R's, וְ, עֵי, לֵה and עֵי Segholates.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 152 to 168 in List VIII.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 8—14 of Genesis VIII.

2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 9 and 10 of Genesis VIII.

3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than eight words each, based on the verses constituting this lesson.

LESSON L.—GENESIS VIII. 15–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּבַר, (2) מִשְׁפָּחָה, (3) מִזְבֵּחַ, (4) עָלָה, (5) רוּחַ, (6) רִיחַ, (7) גִּיחַח, (8) נְעֻרִים, (9) קָצִיר, (10) קָר, (11) חָם, (12) קִיץ, (13) חָרֵף.

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) יִדְבֵּר,¹⁵ (2) לֵאמֹר,¹⁵ (3) יֵצֵא¹⁶ (§ 90. 2. α), (4) הוֹצֵא¹⁷ (acc. to Q'rî, הוֹצֵא; usual form would be הוֹצֵא, §§ 19. 1, 2, 3; 90. 3. b), (5) וַיָּעַל²⁰ (6) וַיֵּצֵא¹⁸ (7) יֵצְאוּ¹⁹ (8) וַיָּבֵן²⁰ (9) וַיִּקַּח²⁰ (10) וַיִּנְחַל²⁰ (in Hiph., not Qāl), (11) וַיִּרְחַח²¹ (cf. וַתִּנְחַח, v. 4), (12) אָסַף²¹ (13) וַיִּשְׁבְּטוּ²² (14) לְהַכּוֹר²¹ (15) עֲשֵׂיתִי²¹ (16) יִשְׁבְּטוּ²².

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) הַחֵיָה,¹⁷ (2) בִּשְׂרָה,¹⁷ (3) בְּהֵמָה,¹⁷ (4) רֶמֶשׂ,¹⁷ (5) בְּאֶרֶץ,¹⁷ (6) לְבוֹ,²¹ (7) מִשְׁפַּחַת,¹⁹ (8) מִזְבֵּחַ,²⁰ (9) טְהוֹר,²⁰ (10) עֹלֹת,²⁰ (11) חָרֵף,²² (12) נְעֻרָיו,²¹ (13) זֶרַע,²² (14) קִיץ,²² (15) חָרֵף,²².

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, IRREGULAR FORMS.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) מִן,¹⁶ (2) אִשְׁתּוֹ,¹⁶ (3) בְּנִיךָ,¹⁶ (4) נִשִּׁי,¹⁶ (5) אֶתְךָ,¹⁶ (6) יָמֵי,²² (7) לֹא,²¹ (8) בְּעֶבֶר,²¹ (9) בְּאִשְׁרָה,²¹ (10) יָמֵי,²².

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 128. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Second Class.
2. § 129. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Third Class.
3. § 130. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 169-185 in List VIII.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 15-22 of Genesis VIII.
2. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 17, 18 of Genesis VIII.
3. To be written :—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than ten words each, based on the verses constituting this Lesson.

MANUAL.

A HEBREW MANUAL

FOR BEGINNERS

TEXT, TRANSLATION, TRANSLITERATION, VOCABULARIES
AND WORD-LISTS

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P R E F A C E.

THIS MANUAL is intended to accompany the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*. It can be used to advantage, it is thought, by any who desire to begin the study of Hebrew. It contains some matter, not to be had elsewhere, which will be found of real service in the acquisition of the language. A few words of explanation are offered:—

1. The text of chapters I. and II. is printed with only the most important accents; that of chapter III. with the accents of secondary value, while in the remaining chapters, all the accents are given. The beginner is thus saved much needless difficulty and annoyance. The text is that of Baer and Delitzsch, which differs in a few particulars from that which is in common use.

2. The word-for-word translation of the first four chapters of Genesis is not intended to serve as a help in the rendering of the original. The student will compare, in each case, the Hebrew word with the English equivalent. He will note, for example, that the equivalent of בְּרֵאשִׁית is *In-beginning*. He will then proceed to learn the Hebrew word. He will pronounce it and write it until he has mastered it. He will, however, continually associate with it the English equivalent; and the phrase will be mastered only when the sight or sound of the English suggests the Hebrew, and *vice versa*. The first word being mastered, he will take up the second in the same manner, and so on, until each word in the verse is learned. It is understood that he has been given the correct pronunciation by an instructor, or that he has learned it from a transliteration. When, now, each word has been studied, it remains to learn the verse as a verse. *With the English translation before his eye*, he will

write and pronounce the Hebrew, each time comparing his work with the original, until he has obtained a perfect mastery of it. When the verses of a given chapter have been learned, the chapter as a chapter must be mastered.

3. The unpointed text of Genesis I.—IV. is inserted, because no exercise will be found more profitable than that of pronouncing the unpointed Hebrew. It is well also to copy the unpointed text on the black-board, or on paper, and to supply the points and vowel-signs.

4. A Hebrew-English Vocabulary is added, containing, besides the words with their meanings, etc., the number of times each word occurs in the entire Old Testament, and a transliteration. The latter is inserted, not to assist in pronunciation, but to indicate the character of the sounds. Corresponding to the Hebrew-English Vocabulary there is also an English-Hebrew Vocabulary. In this way there is kept continually before the mind the origin and value of each particular vowel-sound. In no other introductory book is this feature so emphasized.

5. The words occurring most frequently in the Old Testament are inserted in "Lists." Each word is numbered, and the corresponding number in the English Lists is in each case the equivalent of the Hebrew. The translation is separated from the Hebrew, in order that the "Lists" may be used to better advantage in the class-room.

For further particulars as to the method of instruction employed, the reader is referred to the Preface of the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*.

W. R. H.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

USED IN THE TRANSLATION AND transliteration.

1. *Parentheses* () enclose words for which there is no equivalent in the Hebrew.
2. *Brackets* [] enclose words which are in the Hebrew, but are not to be rendered into English.
3.)(stands for 'ēth, the sign of the definite object.
4. The *Hyphen* (-) connects those English words which, in Hebrew, form a single word.
5. The sign of *Addition* (+) stands for Măqqēph.
6. The *Asterisk* (*) stands for the 'Athnālî (אֶתְנַלְתָּהּ); the *Dagger* (†), for Š'ghōltā (שְׁגֹלְתָּהּ); the *Period* (.), for Šôph Pāšûq (שׁוֹפְּךָ) preceded by Šillûq.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ: 1
- ב וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֵּהוֹ וּבְהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ 2
אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:
- ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי-אֹר וַיְהי-אֹר: 3
- ד וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר 4
וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ:
- ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאֹר יוֹם וּלַחֹשֶׁךְ קִרְא לַיְלָה וַיְהי-עֶרֶב 5
וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד:
- ו וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי רָקִיעַ בְּתוֹךְ הַמַּיִם וַיְהי מַבְדִּיל בֵּין 6
מַיִם לַמַּיִם:
- ז וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ וַיְבָרֶךְ בֵּין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת 7
לָרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהי-כֵן:
- ח וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָרָקִיעַ שָׁמַיִם וַיְהי-עֶרֶב וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם 8
שֵׁנִי:
- ט וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְווּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶל-מָקוֹם 9
אֶחָד וְתִרְאָה חַיִּבְשָׁה וַיְהי-כֵן:
- י וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיִבְשָׁה אֶרֶץ וּלַמְּקוֹה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים 10
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב: 7

11 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תְּרִשָּׂא הָאָרֶץ רִשָּׂא עֹשֶׂב מִזֶּרַע זֶרַע
עֵץ פְּרִי עֲשֵׂה פְרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-בוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ
וַיְהִי-כֵן:

12 וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ רִשָּׂא עֹשֶׂב מִזֶּרַע זֶרַע לְמִינֵהוּ וְעֵץ
עֲשֵׂה-פְרִי אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-בוֹ לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
13 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי:

14 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי מְאֹרֶת בְּרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַבְדִּיל
בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה וַהֲיוּ לְאֹתוֹת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים
וּשְׁנָיִם:

15 וַהֲיוּ לְמְאֹרֶת בְּרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן:
16 וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֶת הַגְּדֹלִים אֶת-הַמָּאֹר
הַגָּדֹל לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת
הַלַּיְלָה וְאֵת הַכּוֹכָבִים:

17 וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים בְּרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
18 וּלְמַשֵּׁל בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה וּלְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

19 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם רְבִיעִי:
20 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִשְׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שָׂרָץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֹף
עַל-הָאָרֶץ עַל-פְּנֵי רִקְיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם:

21 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַתַּנִּינִם הַגְּדֹלִים וְאֵת כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה
הַרְמִשֶׁת אֲשֶׁר שָׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם לְמִינֵהֶם וְאֵת כָּל-עוֹף כָּנָף
לְמִינֵהוּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

22 וַיִּבְרָךְ אֱלֹהִים לְאָמֹר פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הַמַּיִם
בַּיָּמִים וְהָעוֹף יִרָב בָּאָרֶץ:

23 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם חַמִּישִׁי:

24 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינָהּ בְּהֶמָּה
וּרְמֵשׂ וְחִיתוֹ-אֶרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

כה וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-חֵית הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֶמָּה
לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת כָּל-רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים
בִּי-טוֹב:

26 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כְּדְמוּתֵנוּ וַיְרֹדוּ
בְּרִגְתַּת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֶמָּה וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

27 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא
אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם:

28 וַיִּבְרָךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ
וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּכְבִּשְׁתָּהּ וּרְדוּ בְּרִגְתַּת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-חַיָּה הָרֹמֶשֶׂת עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

29 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נֹתְתִי לָכֶם אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׂב זֶרַע זֶרַע
אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת כָּל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ פֵּרִי-
עֵץ זֶרַע זֶרַע לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאֹכְלָהּ:

ל וּלְכָל-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל רֹמֵשׂ עַל-
הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ נֹפֵשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאֹכְלָהּ
וַיְהִי-כֵן:

31 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וְהִנֵּה-טוֹב מְאֹד וַיְהִי-
עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי:

CHAPTER II.

א וַיְבָלֻוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צִבְאָם:
2 וַיְבָלֻוּ אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת
בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:
3 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת
מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת:
4 אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהִבְרָאָם בַּיּוֹם עֲשׂוֹת
יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וּשְׁמַיִם:
ה וְכָל שֵׁיחַ הַשָּׂדֶה טָרֵם יְהִי בָאָרֶץ וְכָל-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה
טָרֵם יִצְמַח כִּי לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ
וָאָדָם אֵין לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה:
6 וְאֵד יַעֲלֶה מִן-הָאָרֶץ וְהִשָּׁקָה אֶת-כָּל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה:
7 וַיִּצְרֶה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם עֹפֶר מִן-הָאֲדָמָה וַיִּפַּח
בְּאַפָּיו נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים וַיְהִי הָאָדָם לְנֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה:
8 וַיֹּטַע יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים גֵּן בְּעֶדֶן מִקְדָּם וַיִּשֶׁם שֵׁם אֶת-הָאָדָם
אֲשֶׁר יִצָּר:
9 וַיִּצְמַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֲדָמָה כָּל-עֵץ נֹחֵמֵד לְמִרְאֶה
וְטוֹב לְמֵאֱכֹל וְעֵץ הַחַיִּים בְּתוֹךְ הָגֵן וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב
וְרָע:

י וַנִּהְיֶה יוֹצֵא מֵעֵדֶן לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת-הַגֵּן וּמִשָּׁם יִפְרָד וְהָיָה
לְאַרְבָּעָה רִאשִׁים:

11 שֵׁם הָאֶחָד פִּי־שׁוֹן הוּא הַסֹּבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ הַחֲוִילָה
אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם הַזָּהָב:

12 וְהָיָה הָאֶרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב שָׁם הַבְּרִלָח וְאֵבֶן הַשֹּׁהַם:

13 וּשְׁם-הַנֶּהָר הַשֵּׁנִי גִיחוֹן הוּא הַסּוֹבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ
כּוּשׁ:

14 וּשְׁם הַנֶּהָר הַשְּׁלִישִׁי חִדְקֵל הוּא הַהֹלֵךְ קִדְמַת אַשּׁוּר
וְהַנֶּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרָת:

טו וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיַּנְחֵהוּ בְּגֶן-עֵדֶן לְעִבְדָּהּ
וּלְשִׁמְרָהּ:

16 וַיֹּצֵא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר מִכָּל עֵץ-הַגֵּן אָכַל
תֹּאכֵל:

17 וּמֵעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכָלְךָ
מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:

18 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא-טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ אֶעֱשֶׂה-
לוֹ עֶזֶר בְּנִגְדּוֹ:

19 וַיֵּצֵר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאָרֶמֶת כָּל-חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וְאֵת
כָּל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּבֵא אֶל-הָאָדָם לִרְאוֹת מֶה-יִּקְרָא-לוֹ
וְכָל אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא-לוֹ הָאָדָם נָפֶשׁ חַיָּה הוּא שְׁמוֹ:

כ וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שְׁמוֹת לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּלְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל
חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וּלְאָדָם לֹא-מָצָא עֶזֶר בְּנִגְדּוֹ:

- 21 וַיִּפֹּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים תְּרִדְמָה עַל-הָאָדָם וַיִּישָׁן וַיִּקַּח אֶחָת
מִצִּלְעָתוֹ וַיִּסְגֵּר בָּשָׂר תַּחְתָּנָה:
22 וַיִּבֶן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַצִּלְעַ אֲשֶׁר-לָקַח מִן-הָאָדָם
לְאִשָּׁה וַיִּבְאֶהָ אֶל-הָאָדָם:
23 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם זֹאת הִפְעָם עָצָם מִעֲצָמִי וּבָשָׂר מִבָּשָׂרִי
לְזֹאת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לִקְחָהּ-זֹאת:
24 עַל-כֵּן יַעֲזֹב-אִישׁ אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ וְהָיוּ
לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד:
וְהָיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם עֶרְוָמִים הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְלֹא יָתַבְשֻׁשׁוּ: כה

CHAPTER III.

- א וַהֲנַחֵשׁ הָיָה עָרוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה
יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אַף כִּי-אָמַר אֱלֹהִים
לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִכָּל עֵץ הַגֵּן:
2 וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל-הַנָּחֶשׁ מִפְּרִי עֵץ-הַגֵּן נֹאכָל:
3 וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ-הַגֵּן אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ
מִמֶּנּוּ וְלֹא תִגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן תָּמָתוּן:
4 וַיֹּאמֶר הַנָּחֶשׁ אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה לֹא-מוֹת תָּמָתוּן:
ה כִּי יָדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקַחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם
וְהָיִיתֶם כַּאֱלֹהִים יֹדְעֵי טוֹב וָרָע:

6 וַתֵּרָא הָאִשָּׁה כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל וְכִי תֹאֲדָה-הוּא
לְעֵינַיִם וַנַּחֲמֹד הָעֵץ לְהַשְׂכִּיל וַתִּקַּח מִפְּרִיו וַתֹּאכַל
וַתֵּתֶן גַּם-לְאִישָׁהּ עִמָּה וַיֹּאכַל:

7 וַתִּפְקַחְנָה עֵינֵי שְׁנֵיהֶם וַיֵּדְעוּ כִּי עֲרֻמָּם הֵם וַיִּתְּפְרוּ
עָלֶיהָ תְּאֵנָה וַיַּעֲשׂוּ לָהֶם חֲגָלֹת:

8 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-קוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִתְהַלֵּךְ בַּגֶּן לְרוּחַ
הַיּוֹם וַיִּתְחַבֵּא הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים
בְּתוֹךְ עֵץ הַגֵּן:

9 וַיִּקְרָא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הָאָדָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ אַיֶּכָּה:
וַיֹּאמֶר אֶת-קִלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בַּגֶּן וַאֲנִי כִי-עִירָם אָנֹכִי
וַאֲחָבָא:

11 וַיֹּאמֶר מִי הַגִּיד לְךָ כִּי עִירָם אָתָּה הַמֶּן-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר
צִוִּיתִיךָ לִבְלֹתִי אֲכַל-מִמֶּנּוּ אֲכָלְתָּ:

12 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּה עִמָּדִי הוּא נָתַנָּה-
לִי מִן-הָעֵץ וַיֹּאכַל:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לָאִשָּׁה מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂית וַתֹּאמֶר
הָאִשָּׁה הַנָּחֹשׁ הִשְׁיָאֲנִי וַיֹּאכַל:

14 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הַנָּחֹשׁ כִּי עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת אָרוּר
אַתָּה מִכָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּמִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה עַל-גִּחְוֹנְךָ תֵּלֵךְ
וְעָפָר תֹּאכַל כָּל-יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:

- וַאִיכָּה אִשִּׁית בִּינֶה וּבִין הָאִשָּׁה וּבִין זֶרַעַה וּבִין זֶרַעַה 10
 הוּא יִשׁוּפֶהָ רֹאשׁ וְאַתָּה תִּשׁוּפֶנּוּ עֶקֶב:
 16 אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר הִרְבָּה אֲרֻבָּה עֲצֻבוֹנָהּ וְהִרְנֶנָּה בְּעֶצֶב
 תִּלְדֵּי בָנִים וְאֶל-אִישָׁהּ תִּשְׁוָקֶתָּ וְהוּא יִמְשַׁלְּכָהּ:
 17 וּלְאָדָם אָמַר כִּי שָׁמַעְתָּ לְקוֹל אִשְׁתְּךָ וַתֹּאכַל מִן-הָעֵץ
 אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִיךָ לֵאמֹר לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ אֲרוּרָה הָאֲדָמָה
 בְּעִבּוּרָהּ בְּעֲצָבוֹן תֹּאכֲלֶנָּה כָּל יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:
 18 וְקוֹץ וְדִרְדֹּר תַּצְמִיחַ לָךְ וְאָכַלְתָּ אֶת-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה:
 19 בְּזַעַת אִפְּיָהּ תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם עַד שׁוֹבֶהָ אֶל-הָאֲדָמָה כִּי
 מִמֶּנָּה לָקַחְתָּ כִּי-עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל-עָפָר תָּשׁוּב:
 20 וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חַוָּה כִּי הוּא הִיְתָה אִם
 כָּל-חַי:
 21 וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לְאָדָם וּלְאִשְׁתּוֹ כְּתִנּוֹת עוֹר
 וַיִּלְבָּשֵׁם:
 22 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים הֵן הָאָדָם הָיָה כְּאֶחָד מִמֶּנּוּ
 לָבַעַת טוֹב וְרַע וַעֲתִידָהּ פֶּן-יִשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וְלָקַח גַּם
 מֵעֵץ הַחַיִּים וְאָכַל וַחֲיִי לְעַלְמָם:
 23 וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִגֶּן-עֶדֶן לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה
 אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִשָּׁם:
 24 וַיִּגְרֹשׁ אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיֵּשְׁבֶן מִקֶּדֶם לְגֶן-עֶדֶן אֶת-הַכְּרָבִים
 וְאֵת לַהֵט הַחֲרֹב הַמַּתְהַפֵּכֶת לְשֹׂמֵר אֶת-דֶּרֶךְ עֵץ
 הַחַיִּים:

CHAPTER IV.

- א וַיֹּאדָם יָדַע אֶת-חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-קַיִן
וַתֹּאמֶר קָנִיתִי אִישׁ אֶת-יְהוָה:
- ב וַתִּסָּף לָלֶדֶת אֶת-אָחִיו אֶת-הָבֶל וַיְהִי-הֶבֶל רֹעֵה צֹאן
וְקַיִן הָיָה עֹבֵד אֲדָמָה:
- ג וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ יָמִים וַיָּבֵא קַיִן מִפְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה מִנְחָה
לַיהוָה:
- ד וְהָבֶל הֵבִיא גַם-הוּא מִבְּכֹרוֹת צֹאנוֹ וּמִחִלְבָּהֶן וַיֵּשַׁע
יְהוָה אֶל-הָבֶל וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ:
- ה וְאֶל-קַיִן וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ לֹא שָׁעָה וַיֵּחָר לְקַיִן מְאֹד
וַיִּפְּלוּ פָנָיו:
- ו וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן לָמָּה חָרָה לָךְ וְלָמָּה נָפְלוּ פָנֶיךָ:
- ז הֲלוֹא אִם-תֵּיטִיב שְׂאֵת וְאִם לֹא תֵיטִיב לִפְתַּח חַטָּאת
רֹבֵץ וְאֵלֶיךָ תִּשְׁוָקֶתוּ וְאַתָּה תִּמְשָׁל-בּוֹ:
- ח וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-הָבֶל אָחִיו וַיְהִי בִּהְיוֹתָם בַּשָּׂדֶה וַיִּקָּם
קַיִן אֶל-הָבֶל אָחִיו וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ:
- ט וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן אֵי הָבֶל אָחֶיךָ וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא יָדַעְתִּי
הִשְׁמַר אָחִי אָנֹכִי:
- י וַיֹּאמֶר מַה עָשִׂיתָ קוֹל דְּמֵי אָחֶיךָ צֹעֲקִים אֵלַי מִן-
הָאֲדָמָה:
- יא וַעֲתָה אָרוּר אַתָּה מִן-הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר פָּצְתָה אֶת-פִּיהָ
לִקְחַת אֶת-דְּמֵי אָחֶיךָ מִיָּדְךָ:

12 כִּי תַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה לֹא-תִסָּף תֵּת-כֹּחָהּ לָךְ נָע וְנָר
תִּהְיֶה בָאָרֶץ:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-יְהוָה גָּדוֹל עֲוֹנִי מִנְּשׂוּא:

14 הֵן גִּרְשִׁית אַתָּה הַיּוֹם מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה וּמִפְּנֵי אֶסְתֵּר
וְהָיִיתִי נָע וְנָר בָּאָרֶץ וְהָיָה כָל-מֵצְאִי יִהְרָגֵנִי:

טו וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ יְהוָה לֵבֶן כָּל-הָרֶג קַיִן שְׁבָעֲתַיִם יָקָם וַיֵּשֶׁם
יְהוָה לְקַיִן אוֹת לְבִלְתִּי הַכּוֹת-אֹתוֹ כָּל-מֵצְאוֹ:

16 וַיֵּצֵא קַיִן מִלִּפְנֵי יְהוָה וַיֵּשֶׁב בָּאָרֶץ-נֹוד קְרַמְת-עֵדֵן:

17 וַיֵּדַע קַיִן אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתֵּהָרֵם וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-חֲנוֹךְ וַיְהִי בִנָּה
עֵיר וַיִּקְרָא שֵׁם הָעִיר כִּשֵּׁם בְּנוֹ חֲנוֹךְ:

18 וַיֹּולֵד לְחֲנוֹךְ אֶת-עֵינָר וְעֵינָר יָלַד אֶת-מְחוּיָאֵל וּמְחוּיָאֵל
יָלַד אֶת-מֶתוּשָׁאֵל וּמֶתוּשָׁאֵל יָלַד אֶת-לָמֶךְ:

19 וַיִּקַּח-לוֹ לָמֶךְ שְׁתֵּי נָשִׁים שֵׁם הָאֶחָת עֵדָה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית
צִלָּה:

כ וַתֵּלֶד עֵדָה אֶת-יָבֵל הוּא הָיָה אָבִי יֵשֶׁב אֱהֵל וּמִקְנָה:

21 וְשֵׁם אֶחָיו יוֹבֵל הוּא הָיָה אָבִי כָל-תִּפְלָשׁ בְּנוֹר וְעֹגֶב:

22 וְצִלָּה גַם-הָיָה יֹלְדָה אֶת-תּוֹבֵל קַיִן לִטָּשׁ כָּל-חֹרֶשׁ
נֹחַשֶׁת וּבְרָזָל וְאַחֹת תּוֹבֵל-קַיִן גַּעֲמָה:

23 וַיֹּאמֶר לָמֶךְ לְנָשָׁיו

עֵדָה וְצִלָּה שְׁמַעַן קוֹלִי

נָשִׁי לָמֶךְ הָאֲזֹנָה אִמְרָתִי

כִּי אִישׁ הָרָגְתִּי לִפְעֻעִי

וַיֵּלֶד לְחֶבְרֹנִי:

כִּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם יָקָם-קַיִן 24

וְלִמְךָ שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה:

וַיֵּדַע אָדָם עוֹד אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתֵּלֶד בֶּן וַתִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ 25

נֹחַ כִּי יֵשֶׁת-לִי אֱלֹהִים וַיֵּרַע אַחֲרַי תַּחַת הַכֹּל כִּי הִרְגֹּו

קַיִן:

וַלִּישֶׁת גַּם-הוּא יֵלֶד-בֶּן וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ אֶנֶשׁ אֲזִי הוּחַל 26

לִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה:

GENESIS I-IV.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

1. In-beginning created God*)(the-heavens and-)(the-earth.
2. And-the-earth was (a) desolation and-(a)-waste ; and-darkness (was) upon+faces-of abyss;* and-(the)-spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+faces-of the-waters.
3. And-said God : Shall-be+(or, let-be)+light;* and-(there)-was+light.
4. And-saw God)(+the-light that+good;* and-caused-to-divide God between the-light and-between the-darkness.
5. And-called God to-the-light day, and-to-the-darkness called-he night;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day one.
6. And-said God : Let-be (an) expanse in-(the)-midst-of the-waters;* and-let-be (a) dividing between waters to-waters.
7. And-made God)(+the-expanse,† and-caused-to-divide between the-waters which (were) from-under to-the-expanse and-between the-waters which (were) from-upon to-the-expanse;* and-(it)-was+so.
8. And-called God to-the-expanse heavens;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day second.
9. And-said God : Let-be-collected the-waters from-under the-heavens unto+place one, and-let-be-seen the-dry (land)*; and-(it)-was+so.
10. And-called God to-the-dry (land) earth, and-to-(the)-collection-of [the]-waters he-called seas;* and-saw God that+good.

11. And-said God : Let-cause-to-spring-forth the-earth grass, herb causing-to-seed seed, tree-of fruit making fruit to-kind-his which seed-his+in-him (*i. e.*, whose seed is in it) upon+the-earth ;* and-(it)-was+so.
12. And-caused-to-come-forth the-earth grass ; herb causing-to-seed seed to-kind-his, and-tree making+fruit which seed-his+in-him to-kind-his ;* and-saw God that+good.
13. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day third.
14. And-said God : Let-be luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens, to-cause-to-divide between the-day and-between the-night ;* and-they-shall-be for-signs, and-for-seasons, and-for-days and-years.
15. And-they-shall-be for-luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens to-cause-light upon+the-earth ;* and-(it)-was+so.
16. And-made God)(+(the)-two-[of] [the]-luminaries the-great ;*)(+the-luminary the-great, for-ruling-of the-day ; and-)(+the-luminary the-small, for-ruling-of the-night, and-)(the-stars.
17. And-gave)(-them God in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens ;* to-cause-light upon+the-earth[.],
18. And-to-rule in-the-day and-in-the-night, and-to-cause-to-divide between the-light and-between the-darkness ;* and-saw God that+good.
19. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fourth.
20. And-said God : Let-swarm the-waters swarm(s), soul-of life ;* and-fowl shall-fly upon+the-earth, upon+faces-of (the) expanse-of the-heavens.
21. And-created God)(+the-sea-monsters the-great ;* and-)(all+(the)-soul(s)-of [the]-life the-creeping (*or*, which-creep), (with) which swarmed the-waters to-kinds-their and-)(every+fowl of wing to-kind-his and-saw God that+good.

22. And-blessed)(-them God, to-say (*or*, saying):* Be-ye-fruitful
 • and-multiply-ye and-fill-ye)(+the-waters in-the-seas, and-the-fowl let-multiply in-the-earth.
23. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fifth.
24. And-said God: Shall-cause-to-come-forth the-earth soul-of life to-kind-her, cattle, and-creeper, and-beast-of +(the)-earth to-kind-her;* and-(it)-was+so.
25. And-made God)(+(the)-beast-of the-earth to-kind-her, and-)(+the-cattle to-kind-her, and-)(every+creeper-of the-ground to-kind-his;* and-saw God that+good.
26. And-said God: We-will-(*or*, Let-us)-make man in-image-our, according-to-likeness-our;* and-they-shall-have-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-the-cattle, and-in-all+the-earth, and-in-all+the-creeper(s) the-creeping (*or*, which-creep) upon+the-earth.
27. And-created God)(+the-man in-image-his; in-(the)-image-of God created-he)(-him;* male and-female created-he)(-them.
28. And-blessed)(-them God,† and-said to-them God: Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye, and-fill-ye)(+the-earth and-subdue-ye-her;* and-have-ye-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-every+beast the-creeping upon+the-earth.
29. And-said God: Behold! I-have-given to-you)(+every+herb seeding seed which (is) upon+faces-of all+the-earth, and-)(all+the-tree(s) which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) fruit-of +(a)-tree seeding seed;* to-you it-shall-be for-food.
30. And-to-every+beast-of the-earth, and-to-every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-to-every creeping-one upon+the-earth which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) soul-of life, (I have given))(+every+greenness-of herb for-food;* and-(it)-was+so.

31. And-saw God)(+all + which he-had-done, and-behold + good exceedingly ; * and-(it)-was + evening, and-(it)-was + morning, day the-sixth.

CHAPTER II.

1. And-were-finished the-heavens and-the-earth and-all + host-their.
2. And-finished God, in-the-day the-seventh, work-his which he-had-done ; * and-he-rested in-the-day the-seventh from-all + work-his which he-had-done.
3. And-blessed God)(+ day the-seventh and-sanctified)(-it ; * because in-it he-rested from-all + work-his which + created God to-make.
4. These (are) (the) generations-of the-heavens and-the-earth in-being-created-their ; * in-(the)-day-of (the) making-of Jehovah God earth and-heavens.
5. And-every shrub-of the-field not-yet had-been (*lit.*, will-be) in-the-earth, and-every + herb-of the-field not-yet had-sprouted- (*lit.*, will-sprout)-forth ; * for not had-caused-to-rain Jehovah God upon + the-earth and-man was-not to-serve)(+ the-ground.
6. And-(a)-mist used-to-go-up (*lit.*, will-go-up) from + the-earth , * and-cause-to-drink (*i. e.*, used-to-water))(+ all + (the)-faces-of the-ground.
7. And-formed Jehovah God)(+ the-man (out of) dust from + the-ground, and-breathed in-nostrils-his breath-of lives ; * and-was the-man for-(a)-soul-of life (*i. e.*, and-became the-man (a) soul-of life).
8. And-planted Jehovah God (a) garden in-Eden from-east , * and-placed there)(+ the-man whom he-formed.

9. And-caused-to-sprout-forth Jehovah God from+the-ground, every+tree pleasant to-sight and-good for-food,* and-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives in-(the)-midst-of the-garden, and-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil.
10. And-(a)-river goes-forth (*lit.*, going-forth) from-Eden to-water)(+the-garden,* and-from-there it-is-divided and-becomes four heads (*lit.*, and-is for-four heads).
11. (The) name-of the-one (is) Pishon;* it (*lit.*, he) (is) the-(one)-encompassing (*or*, which-encompasses))(all+(the)-land-of [the]-Havilah, which+there (*i. e.*, where) (is) the-gold.
12. And-(the)-gold-of the-land the-that (*lit.*, she) (is) good;* there (is) the-bdellium and-(the)-stone-of [the]-onyx.
13. And-(the)-name-of+the-river the-second (is) Gihon;* it (is) the-(one)-encompassing)(all+(the)-land-of Cush.
14. And-(the)-name-of the-river the-third (is) Tigris; it (is) the-(one)-going eastward-of Assyria;* and-the-river the-fourth is (*lit.*, he) Euphrates.
15. And-took Jehovah God)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-rest-him (*i. e.*, placed-him) in-garden-of+Eden to-serve-it (*lit.*, her) and-to-keep-it.
16. And-commanded Jehovah God upon+the-man to-say (*i. e.*, saying):* From-every tree-of+the-garden eating thou-mayest-eat[.];
17. Buṣ-from-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil, not shalt-thou-eat from-it (*lit.*, him);* for, in-(the)-day-of eating-thy from-it, dying shalt-thou-die.
18. And-said Jehovah God: Not+good (the)-being-of [the]-man to-separation-his;* I-will-make+for-him (a) help as-over-against-him (*or*, as-his-counterpart).

19. And-formed Jehovah God from+the-ground every+beast-of the-field and-)(every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) unto+the-man to-see what+he-will-call +to-it, (*lit.*, him),* and-all which will-call+to-it the-man, soul-of life, is (*lit.*, he) name-its (*lit.*, his).
20. And-called the-man names to-all+the-cattle, and-to-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens and-to-every beast-of the-field;* and-for-man not+did-he-find (*i. e.*, there was not found) (a) help as-over-against-him.
21. And-caused-to-fall Jehovah God (a) deep-sleep upon+the-man, and-he-slept,* and-he-took one from-sides-his and-closed (the) flesh instead-of-it.
22. And-built Jehovah God)(+the-side which +he-took from+the-man for-(a)-woman,* and-caused-to-come-her (*i. e.*, brought her) unto+the-man.
23. And-said the-man†: This, the-tread (*i. e.*, now), bone from-bones-my, and-flesh from-flesh-my;* to-this it-shall-be-called woman, for from-man was-taken+this.
24. Upon+so (*i. e.*, therefore) shall-leave+(a)-man)(+father-his and-)(+mother-his,* and-shall-cleave in-wife-his, and-they-shall-be for-flesh one.
25. And-were (the) two-of-them naked, the-man and-wife-his;* and-not were-(*lit.*, will-be)-they-ashamed.

CHAPTER III.

[In the two remaining chapters, the translation of the pronominal suffix is placed *before* instead of *after* the noun which it limits.]

1. And-the-serpent was crafty from-every beast-of the-field which had-made Jehovah God;* and-he-said unto+the-woman: (Is it) so that+has-said God, not shall-ye-eat from-every tree-of the-garden[.]?

2. And-said the-woman unto+the-serpent:* From-(the)-fruit-of (the)-tree(s)-of+the-garden we-may-eat[.];
3. But-from-(the)-fruit-of the-tree which (is) in-midst-of+the-garden,† has-said God: Not shall-ye-eat from-it, and-not shall-ye-touch in-it,* lest ye-die.
4. And-said the-serpent unto+the-woman:* Not+dying shall-ye-die.
5. For knowing (is) God that in-(the)-day-of your-eating from-it, then-(*lit.*, and)-shall-be-opened your-eyes,* and-ye-shall-be like-God, knowers-of good and-evil.
6. And-saw the-woman, that good (was) the-tree for-food, and-that (a) delight-(was)+it to-the-eyes, and-desirable (was) the-tree to-make-wise, and-she-took from-his-fruit and-she-ate;* and-she-gave also+to-her-husband with-her and-he-ate[.];
7. And-were-opened (the) eyes-of (the) two-of-them, and-they-knew that naked (were) they,* and-they-sewed leaf-of fig-tree, and-they-made for-them-(selves) girdles.
8. And-they-heard)(+(the)-voice-of Jehovah God walking in-the-garden to-(*or*, at)-(the)-breeze-of the-day;* and-hid-himself the-man and-his-wife from-faces-of Jehovah God in-midst-of (the) tree(s)-of the-garden.
9. And-called Jehovah God unto+the-man,* and-said to-him: Where-art-thou[.]?
10. And-he-said:)(+(thy-voice I-heard in-the-garden,* and-I-was-afraid, because+nailed (was) I; and-I-hid-myself.
11. And-he-said: Who caused-to-know (*i. e.*, made known) to-thee, that naked (wert) thou;* ?-from+the-tree, which I-commanded-thee to-not eat+from it, hast-thou-eaten[.]?
12. And-said the-man:* The-woman whom thou-gave (to be) with-me, she gave+to-me from+the-tree and-I-ate.

13. And-said Jehovah God to-the-woman : What+(is)+this thou-hast-done ?* And-said the-woman : The-serpent corrupted-me and-I-ate.
14. And-said Jehovah God unto+the-serpent : Because thou-hast-done this,† cursed (art) thou from-all+the-cattle, and-from-every beast-of the-field ;* upon+thy-belly shalt-thou-go, and-dust shalt-thou-eat all+(the)+days-of thy-lives.
15. And-enmity will-I-put between-thee and-between the-woman, and-between thy-seed and-between her-seed ;* it (*lit.*, he) shall-bruise-thee (as to the) head ; and-thou shalt-bruise-him (as to the) heel.
16. Unto+the-woman he-said : Causing-to-be-great I-will-cause-to-be-great (*i. e.*, multiplying I will multiply) thy-sorrow and-thy-conception (*i. e.*, the sorrow of thy conception) ; in-pain thou-shalt-bring-forth sons,* and-unto+thy-husband (shall-be) thy-desire and-he shall-rule+in-(or, over)-thee.
17. And-to-man he-said : Because thou-hast-hearkened to-(the)-voice-of thy-wife,† and-hast-eaten from+the-tree which I-commanded-thee, to-say : not shalt-thou-eat from-it,* cursed (is) the-ground for-the-sake-of-thee ; in-sorrow shalt-thou-eat-(of)-it all (the) days-of thy-lives.
18. And-thorn and-thistle shall-it-cause-to-spring-forth to-thee ;* and-thou-shalt-eat)(+(the)+herb-of the-field.
19. In-(the)-sweat-of thy-nostrils, shalt-thou-eat bread, until thy-return unto+the-ground ; for from-it (*lit.*, her) wast-thou-taken ;* for+dust (art) thou, and-unto+dust thou-shalt-return.
20. And-called the-man (the) name-of his-wife Eve,* for she was mother-of all+living.
21. And-made Jehovah God for-man and-for-his-wife tunics-of skin, and-caused-to-put-on-them.

22. And-said Jehovah God: Behold! the-man has-become like-one-of [from]-us to-know good and-evil;* and-now lest+he-put-forth his-hand and-take also from-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives, and-eat and-live for-ever.
23. Therefore-(*lit.*, and)-sent-him Jehovah God from-(the)-garden-of+Eden,* to-serve)(+the-ground which he-was-taken from-there.
24. And-he-drove-out)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-dwell (*i. e.*, placed) from-east to-(the)-garden-of+Eden,)(+ the-Cherubim, and-)((the) flame-of the-sword (*i. e.*, the flaming sword) the-(one)-turning-itself to-keep)(+ (the)-way-of (the) tree-of [the]-lives.

CHAPTER IV.

1. And-the-man knew)(+ Eve his-wife;* and-she-conceived, and-she-bore)(+ Cain; and-she-said: I-have-gotten (a) man with+ Jehovah.
2. And-she-added to-bear (*i. e.*, and again she bore))(+ his-brother)(+ Abel;* and-was+ Abel (a) shepherd-of flock(s), and-Cain was (a) tiller-of ground.
3. And-it-was, from-end-of days,* and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) Cain from-(the)-fruit-of the-ground (an) offering to-Jehovah.
4. And-Abel caused-to-come, also+ he, from-(the)-firstlings-of his-flock and-from-their-fats;* and-looked-with-favor Jehovah unto+ Abel and-unto+ his-offering.
5. And-unto+ Cain and-unto+ his-offering not did-he-look-with-favor;* and-it-kindled to-Cain (*i. e.*, and Cain was angry), exceedingly, and-fell his-faces (*or*, countenance).
6. And-said Jehovah unto+ Cain: For-what (*or*, why) has-it-kindled to-thee, and-for-what have-fallen thy-faces[.]?

7. (Is there) ?-not, if+thou-makest-(*or*, doest)-good, (a) lifting-up (of the countenance) ? and-if not thou-makest-good, at-the-door sin (is) crouching ;* and-unto-thee (shall be) his-desire, and-thou shouldst-rule+in-(*or*, over)-him.
8. And-said Cain unto+Abel his-brother ;* and-(it)-was in-their-being in-the-field, and-rose Cain unto+Abel his-brother and-killed-him.
9. And-said Jehovah unto+Cain : Where (is) Abel thy-brother ?* And-he-said : Not have-I-known (*i. e.*, do-I-know) ; ?-keeper-of my-brother (am) I[.] ?
10. And-he-said : What hast-thou-done ?* (The) voice-of (the) bloods-of thy-brother (are) crying unto-me from+the-ground.
11. And-now cursed (art) thou,* from+the-ground which has-opened)(+her-mouth to-take)(+(the)+bloods-of thy-brother from-thy-hand.
12. When thou-shalt-till (*or*, serve))(+the-ground, not+will-it-add to-give+her-strength to-thee ;* (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond shalt-thou-be in-the-earth.
13. And-said Cain unto+Jehovah :* Great (is) my-iniquity from-bearing.
14. Behold ! thou-hast-driven-out)(-me the-day (*i. e.*, to-day) from-upon (the) faces-of the-ground, and-from-thy-faces shall-I-be-hid ;* and-I-shall-be (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond in-the-earth, and-it-shall-be (that) any+finding-me will-kill-me.
15. And-said to-him Jehovah : Therefore (*lit.*, to-so) any+killing Cain, seven-fold shall-he-be-avenged ;* and-placed Jehovah for-Cain (a) sign to-not smite+)(-him any+finding-him.
16. And-went-forth Cain from-to-faces-of (*i. e.*, from the presence of) Jehovah ;* and-he-dwelt in-(the)-land-of +Nod, eastward-of+Eden.

17. And-knew Cain)(+ his-wife and-she-conceived, and-bore)(+ Enoch ; * and-he-was building (a) city, and-he-called (the) name-of the-city according-to-(the)-name-of his-son Enoch.
18. And-there-was-born to-Enoch)(+ Irad ; and-Irad begat)(+ Mehujael ; * and-Mehujael begat)(+ Methusael ; and-Methusael begat)(+ Lamech.
19. And-took + to-him Lamech two-[of] wives ; * (the) name-of the-one Adah, and-(the)-name-of the-second Zillah.
20. And-bore Adah)(+ Jabal ; * he was (the) father-of (the) inhabitant-of tent(s) and-(the)-possessor-of)-cattle.
21. And-(the)-name-of his-brother (was) Jubal ; * he was (the) father-of all + performing-on (the) harp and-(the)-flute.
22. And-Zillah, also + she, bore)(+ Tubal Cain, hammerer-of every + cutter-of (*i. e.*, cutting-instrument-of) bronze and-iron ; * and-(the)-sister-of Tubal + Cain (was) Naamah.
23. And-said Lamech to-his-wives : —
 Adah and-Zillah, hear-ye my-voice,
 Wives-of Lamech hearken-unto my-saying ; *
 For (a) man I-have-killed for-my-wounding ;
 And-(a)-youth, for-my-hurt.
24. If seven-fold shall-be-avenged + Cain, *
 Then-Lamech seventy and-seven.
25. And-knew Adam again)(+ his-wife and-she-bare (a) son ; and-she-called)(+ his-name Seth : * For has-put + to-me God seed another instead-of Abel, for slew-him Cain.
26. And-to-Seth, also + he, was-born + (a)-son ; and-he-called)(+ his-name Enosh ; * then it-was-commenced to-call on-(the)-name-of Jehovah.

*1st - in the Bible
Poetry -*

GENESIS I-IV.

THE UNPOINTED HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ: *
והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על פני תהום ורוח 2
אלהים מרחפת על פני המים:
ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי אור: 3
וירא אלהים את האור כי טוב ויברל אלהים בין האור 4
ובין החשך:
ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה ויהי ערב ה
ויהי בקר יום אחד:
ויאמר אלהים יהי רקיע בתוך המים ויהי מברל בין 6
מים למים:
ויעש אלהים את הרקיע ויברל בין המים אשר מתחת 7
לרקיע ובין המים אשר מעל לרקיע ויהי כן:
ויקרא אלהים לרקיע שמים ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום 8
שני:
ויאמר אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים אל מקום 9
אחד ותראה היבשה ויהי כן:
ויקרא אלהים ליבשה ארץ ולמקוה המים קרא ימים י
וירא אלהים כי טוב:
ויאמר אלהים תרשא הארץ רשא עשב מזריע זרע 11
עץ פרי עשה פרי למינו אשר זרעו בו על הארץ
ויהי כן:

- 12 ותוצא הארץ רשא עשב מזריע זרע למינהו ועץ
עשה פרי אשר זרעו בו למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
13 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום שלישי:
14 ויאמר אלהים יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבריל
בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים
ושנים:
15 והיו למאורת ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ
ויהי כן:
16 ויעש אלהים את שני המארת הגרלים את המאור
הגדל לממשלת היום ואת המאור הקטן לממשלת
הלילה ואת הכוכבים:
17 ויתן אתם אלהים ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ:
18 ולמשל ביום ובלילה ולהבריל בין האור ובין החשך
וירא אלהים כי טוב:
19 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום רביעי:
20 ויאמר אלהים ישרצו המים שרץ נפש חיה ועוף
יעופף על הארץ על פני רקיע השמים:
21 ויברא אלהים את התנינם הגדלים ואת כל נפש
החיה הרמשת אשר שרצו המים למינהם ואת
כל עוף כנף למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
22 ויברך אתם אלהים לאמר פרו ורבו ומלאו את המים
בימים והעוף ירב בארץ:
23 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום חמישי:
24 ויאמר אלהים תוצא הארץ נפש חיה למינה בהמה
ורמש וחיתו ארץ למינה ויהי כן:

כה ויעש אלהים את חית הארץ למינה ואת הבהמה למינה ואת כל רמש האדמה למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:

26 ויאמר אלהים נעשה אדם בצלמנו כדמותנו וירדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובבהמה ובכל הארץ ובכל הרמש הרמש על הארץ:

27 ויברא אלהים את האדם בצלמו בצלם אלהים ברא אתו זכר ונקבה ברא אתם:

28 ויברך אתם אלהים ויאמר להם אלהים פרו ורבו ומלאו את הארץ וכבשה ורדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובכל חיה הרמשת על הארץ:

29 ויאמר אלהים הנה נתתי לכם את כל עשב זרע זרע אשר על פני כל הארץ ואת כל העץ אשר בו פרי עץ זרע זרע לכם יהיה לאכלה:

ל ולכל חית הארץ ולכל עוף השמים ולכל רומש על הארץ אשר בו נפש חיה את כל ירק עשב לאכלה ויהי כן:

31 וירא אלהים את כל אשר עשה והנה טוב מאד ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום הששי:

CHAPTER II.

א ויכלו השמים והארץ וכל צבאם:

2 ויכל אלהים ביום השביעי מלאכתו אשר עשה וישבת ביום השביעי מכל מלאכתו אשר עשה:

3 ויברך אלהים את יום השביעי ויקרש אתו כי בו שבת מכל מלאכתו אשר ברא אלהים לעשות:

- 4 אלה תולדות השמים והארץ בהבראם ביום עשות
יהוה אלהים ארץ ושמים:
- ה וכל שיח הישרה טרם יהיה בארץ וכל עשב הישרה
טרם יצמח כי לא המטיר יהוה אלהים על הארץ
ואדם אין לעבר את האדמה:
- 6 ואד יעלה מן הארץ והשקה את כל פני האדמה:
- 7 ויצר יהוה אלהים את האדם עפר מן האדמה ויפח
באפיו נשמת חיים ויהי האדם לנפש חיה:
- 8 ויטע יהוה אלהים גן בעדן מקדם וישם שם את האדם
אשר יצר:
- 9 ויצמח יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל עץ נחמד למראה
וטוב למאכל ועץ החיים בתוך הגן ועץ הדעת טוב
ורע:
- י ונהר יצא מעדן להשקות את הגן ומשם יפרד והיה
לארבעה ראשים:
- 11 שם האחד פישון הוא הסבב את כל ארץ החוילה
אשר שם הזהב:
- 12 וזהב הארץ ההוא טוב שם הברלח ואבן השהם:
- 13 וישם הנהר השני גיחון הוא הסובב את כל ארץ
כוש:
- 14 וישם הנהר השלישי חרקל הוא ההלך קדמת אשור
והנהר הרביעי הוא פרת:
- טו ויקח יהוה אלהים את האדם וינחהו בגן עדן לעבדה
ולשמרה:

- 16 ויצו יהוה אלהים על האדם לאמר מכל עץ הגן
אכל תאכל:
- 17 ומעץ הדעת טוב ורע לא תאכל ממנו כי ביום
אכלך ממנו מות תמות:
- 18 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לא טוב היות האדם לבדו
אעשה לו עוזר כנגדו:
- 19 ויצר יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל חית השדה ואת
כל עוף השמים ויבא אל האדם לראות מה יקרא לו
וכל אשר יקרא לו האדם נפש חיה הוא שמו:
- כ ויקרא האדם שמות לכל הבהמה ולעוף השמים
ולכל חית השדה ולאדם לא מצא עוזר כנגדו:
- 21 ויפל יהוה אלהים תרדמה על האדם ויישן ויקח
אחת מצלעתיו ויסגר בשר תחתנה:
- 22 ויבן יהוה אלהים את הצלע אשר לקח מן האדם
לאשה ויבאה אל האדם:
- 23 ויאמר האדם זאת הפעם עצם מעצמי ובשר מבשרי
לזאת יקרא אשה כי מאיש לקחה זאת:
- 24 על כן יעזב איש את אביו ואת אמו ודבק באשתו
והיו לבשר אחד:
- כה ויהיו שניהם ערומים האדם ואשתו ולא יתבששו:

CHAPTER III.

- א והנחש היה ערום מכל חית השדה אשר עשה
יהוה אלהים ויאמר אל האשה אף כי אמר אלהים
לא תאכלו מכל עץ הגן:

- 2 ותאמר האשה אל הנחש מפרי עץ הגן נאכל:
 3 ומפרי העץ אשר בתוך הגן אמר אלהים לא תאכלו
 ממנו ולא תגעו בו פן תמתון:
 4 ויאמר הנחש אל האשה לא מות תמתון:
 ה כי ידע אלהים כי ביום אכלכם ממנו ונפקחו עיניכם
 והייתם כאלהים ידעי טוב ורע:
 6 ותרא האשה כי טוב העץ למאכל וכי תאוה הוא
 לעינים ונחמד העץ להשכיל ותקח מפריו ותאכל
 ותתן גם לאישה עמה ויאכל:
 7 ותפקחנה עיני שניהם וידעו כי עירמם הם ויתפרו
 עלה תאנה ויעשו להם חגרת:
 8 וישמעו את קול יהוה אלהים מתהלך בגן לרוח
 היום ויתחבא האדם ואשתו מפני יהוה אלהים
 בתוך עץ הגן:
 9 ויקרא יהוה אלהים אל האדם ויאמר לו איכה:
 י ויאמר את קלך שמעתי בגן ואירא כי עירם אנכי
 ואחבא:
 11 ויאמר מי הגיד לך כי עירם אתה המן העץ אשר
 צויתך לבלתי אכל ממנו אכלת:
 12 ויאמר האדם האשה אשר נתתה עמדי הוא נתנה
 לי מן העץ ואכל:
 13 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לאשה מה זאת עשית ותאמר
 האשה הנחש השיאני ואכל:

- 14 ויאמר יהוה אלהים אל הנחש כי עשית זאת ארור
אתה מכל הבהמה ומכל חית השדה על גחנך תלך
ועפר תאכל כל ימי חיך:
- 15 ואיבה אשית בינך ובין האשה ובין זרעך ובין
זרעה הוא ישובך ראש ואתה תשופנו עקב:
- 16 אל האשה אמר הרבה ארבה עצבונך והרנך בעצב
תלדי בנים ואל אישך תשוקתך והוא ימשל בך:
- 17 ולאדם אמר כי שמעת לקול אשתך ותאכל מן העץ
אשר צויתך לאמר לא תאכל ממנו ארורה האדמה
בעבורך בעצבון תאכלנה כל ימי חיך:
- 18 וקוץ ודרדר תצמיח לך ואכלת את עשב השדה:
- 19 בזעת אפיך תאכל לחם עד שובך אל האדמה כי
ממנה לקחת כי עפר אתה ואל עפר תשוב:
- כ ויקרא האדם שם אשתו חוה כי הוא היתה אם
כל חי:
- 21 ויעש יהוה אלהים לאדם ולאשתו כתנות עור
וילבשם:
- 22 ויאמר יהוה אלהים הן האדם היה כאחד ממנו
לדעת טוב ורע ועתה פן ישלח ירו ולקח גם מעץ
החיים ואכל וחי לעלם:
- 23 וישלחו יהוה אלהים מגן ערן לעבר את האדמה
אשר לקח משם:
- 24 ויגרש את האדם וישכן מקדם לגן ערן את הכרבים
ואת להט החרב המתהפכת לשמר את דרך עץ
החיים:

CHAPTER IV.

- * והאדם ידע את חוה אשתו ויתהר ותלד את קין
 ותאמר קניתי איש את יהוה:
 2 ותסף ללדת את אחיו את הבל והי הבל רעה צאן
 וקין היה עבר אדמה:
 3 והי מקץ ימים ויבא קין מפרי האדמה מנחה
 ליהוה:
 4 והבל הביא גם הוא מבכרות צאנו ומחלבהן וישע
 יהוה אל הבל ואל מנחתו:
 ה ואל קין ואל מנחתו לא שעה ויחר לקין מאד
 ויפלו פניו:
 6 ויאמר יהוה אל קין למה חרה לך ולמה נפלו
 פניך:
 7 הלא אם תיטיב שאת ואם לא תיטיב לפתח
 חטאת רבץ ואלריך תשוקתו ואתה תמשל בו:
 8 ויאמר קין אל הבל אחיו והי בהיותם בשרה
 ויקם קין אל הבל אחיו ויהרגהו:
 9 ויאמר יהוה אל קין אי הבל אחיך ויאמר לא
 ידעתי השמר אחי אנכי:
 י ויאמר מה עשית קול דמי אחיך צעקים אלי מן
 האדמה:
 11 ועתה ארור אתה מן האדמה אשר פצתה את פיה
 לקחת את דמי אחיך מידך:
 12 כי תעבר את האדמה לא תסף תת כחה לך נע
 ונר תהיה בארץ:

- 13 ויאמר קין אל יהוה גדול עוני מנשוא :
- 14 הן גרשת אתי היום מעל פני האדמה ומפניך
אסתר והייתי נע ונר בארץ והיה כל מצאי יהרגני :
- טו ויאמר לו יהוה לכן כל הרג קין שבעתים יקם
וישם יהוה לקין אות לבלתי הכות אתו כל מצאו :
- 16 ויצא קין מלפני יהוה וישב בארץ נוד קדמת ערן :
- 17 וידע קין את אשתו ותהר ותלד את חנוך ויהי
בנה עיר ויקרא שם העיר כשם בנו חנוך :
- 18 ויולד לחנוך את עירר ועירר ילד את מחויאל
ומחייאל ילד את מתושאל ומתושאל ילד את למך :
- 19 ויקח לו למך שתי נשים שם האחת עדה ושם
השנית צלה :
- כ ותלד עדה את יבל הוא היה אבי ישב אהל
ומקנה :
- 21 ושם אחיו יובל הוא היה אבי כל תפש כנור ועוגב :
- 22 וצלה גם היא ילדה את תובל קין לטש כל חרש
נחשת וברזל ואחות תובל קין נעמה :
- 23 ויאמר למך לנשיו
עדה וצלה שמען קולי
נשי למך האזנה אמרתי
כי איש הרגתי לפצעי
וילד לחברתי :

24

כי שבעתים יקם קין

ולמך שבעים ושבעה:

כה וידע אדם עוד את אשתו ותלד בן ותקרא את שמו כה

שת כי שת לי אלהים זרע אחר תחת הבל כי

הרגו קין:

26 ולשת גם הוא ילד בן ויקרא את שמו אנוש אז

הוחל לקרא בשם יהוה:

Transliteration of Genesis I.

1. B'rē'-šîth bā-rā' 'lô-hîm* 'êth hăš-šā-mă-yîm w'êth hā-'ā-rêç.
2. W'hā-'ā-rêç hā-y'thā thō-hû wā-bhō-hû, w'hō-šêkh 'ăl+p'nê th'hôm;* w'rû(ă)h 'lô-hîm m'ră-hê-phêth 'ăl+p'nê hăm-mă-yîm.
3. Wăy-yô'-mêr 'lô-hîm, y'hî+'ôr;* wă-y'hî+'ôr.
4. Wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-'ôr kî+tôbh;* wăy-yăbh-dêl 'lô-hîm bên hā-'ôr û-bhên hă-hō-šêkh.
5. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lā-'ôr yôm, w'lă-hō-šêkh qā-rā' lā-y'lā;* wă-y'hî+'é-rêbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qêr yôm 'é-hădh.
6. Wăy-yô'-mêr 'lô-hîm, y'hî rā-qî(ă)' b'thôkh hăm-mă-yîm;* wî-hî măbh-dîl bên mă-yîm lā-mă-yîm.
7. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-rā-qî(ă)';† wăy-yăbh-dêl bên hăm-mă-yîm 'sêr mît-tă-hăth lā-rā-qî(ă)' û-bhên hăm-mă-yîm 'sêr mē-'ăl lā-rā-qî(ă)';* wă-y'hî+khên.
8. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lā-rā-qî(ă)' šā-mă-yîm;* wă-y'hî+'é-rêbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qêr yôm šē-nî.
9. Wăy-yô'-mêr 'lô-hîm, yîq-qā-wû hăm-mă-yîm mît-tă-hăth hăš-šā-mă-yîm 'êl+măqôm 'é-hădh, w'thē-rā-'é hăy-yăb-bā-šā;* wă-y'hî+khên.
10. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lăy-yăb-bā-šā 'é-rêç, û-l'mîq-wê hăm-mă-yîm qā-rā' yăm-mîm;* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.

11. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, tădh-sē' hā-'ā-rēc dé-sē', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră', 'ēc p'rî 'ô-sé(p) p'rî l'mî-nô, 'sēr zăr-'ô+bhô 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēc,* wă-y'hî+khēn.
12. Wăt-tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēc dé-sē', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră' l'mî-nē-hû, w'ēc 'ô-sé(p)+p'rî 'sēr zăr-'ô+bhô l'mî-nē-hû,* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.
13. Wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm š'lî-šî.
14. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, y'hî m'ô-rôth bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-sā-mă-yîm, l'hăbh-dîl bên hăy-yôm û-bhên hăl-lă-y'lā,* w'hā-yû l'ô-thôth û-l'mô-'adhîm û-l'yā-mîm w'sā-nîm.
15. W'hā-yû lî-m'ô-rôth bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-sā-mă-yîm, l'hā-'îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēc,* wă-y'hî+khēn.
16. Wăy-yă-'ās 'lô-hîm 'ēth+š'nē hăm-m'ô-rôth hăg-g'dhō-lîm,* 'ēth+hăm-mā-'ôr hăg-gā-dhōl l'mēm-sé-lēth hăy-yôm, w'ēth+hăm-mā-'ôr hăq-qā-tôn l'mēm-sé-lēth hăl-lă-y'lā, w'ēth hăk-kô-khā-bhîm.
17. Wăy-yît-tēn 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-sā-mă-yîm,* l'hā-'îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēc[.],
18. W'îm-šōl băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y'lā, û-l'hăbh-dîl bên hā-'ôr û-bhên hă-hō-šēkh,* wăy-yăr' 'lôhîm kî+tôbh.
19. Wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm r'bhî-'î.
20. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, yîš-r'çû hăm-mă-yîm sé-rēc, né-phēs hăy-yă,* w'ôph y'ô-phēph 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēc, 'ăl+p'nē r'qî(ă)' hăš-sā-mă-yîm.
21. Wăy-yîbh-rā' 'lô-hîm 'ēth+hăt-tăn-nî-nîm hăg-g'dhō-lîm,* w'ēth kôl+né-phēs hă-hăy-yā, hā-rô-mé-sēth 'sēr šă-r'çû hăm-mă-yîm l'mî-nē-hēm, w'ēth kôl-'ôph kâ-nāph l'mî-nē-hû; wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.

22. Wă-y'bhā-rěkh 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm, lê'-môr,* p'rû û-r'bhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hăm-mă-yîm băy-yăm-mîm, w'hā-'ôph yî-rěbh bā-'ā-rěç.
23. Wă-y'hî+'é-rěbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qěr yôm h'mî-sî.
24. Wăy-yô'-měr 'lô-hîm, tô-çē' hā-'ā-rěç né-phěš hăy-yā l'mî-nâh, b'hē-mā wā-ré-mēs w'hă-y'thō+'é-rěç l'mî-nâh;* wă-y'hî+khên.
25. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-hîm 'êth+hăy-yăth hā-'ā-rěç l'mî-nâh, w'êth +hăb-b'hē-mā l'mî-nâh, w'êth kôl+ré-mēs hā-'ādhā-mā l'mî-nē-hû;* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.
26. Wăy-yô'-měr 'lô-hîm, nă-'asé 'ā-dhām b'çăl-mē-nû, kî-dh'mû-thē-nû;* w'yîr-dû bhî-dh'ghăth hăy-yām û-bh'ôph hăš-să-mă-yîm û-bhăb-b'hē-mā û-bh'khôl+hā-'ā-rěç, û-bh'khôl +hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rěç.
27. Wăy-yîbh-rā' 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-'ā-dhām b'çăl-mô, b'çé-lēm 'lô-hîm bā-rā' 'ô-thô;* zā-khār û-n'qē-bhā bā-rā' 'ô-thām.
28. Wă-y'bhā-rěkh 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm,† wăy-yô'-měr lā-hēm 'lô-hîm, p'rû û-r'bhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hā-'ā-rěç w'khî-bh'sû-hā,* û-r'dhû bî-dh'ghăth hăy-yām û-bh'ôph hăš-să-mă-yîm, û-bh'khôl+hăy-yā hā-rô-mé-sêth 'ăl+hā-'ā-rěç.
29. Wăy-yô'-měr 'lô-hîm, hîn-nē nā-thăt-tî lā-khēm 'êth+kôl+'ē-sěbh zô-rē(ă)' zé-ră' 'ăsēr 'ăl+p'nê khôl+hā-'ā-rěç, w'êth kôl+hā-'ēç 'ăsēr+bô ph'rî+'ēç zô-rē(ă)' zā-ră',* lā-khēm yîh-yé l'ôkh-lā.
30. û-l'khôl+hăy-yăth hā-'ā-rěç û-l'khôl+'ôph hăš-să-mă-yîm û-l'khôl rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rěç 'ăsēr+bô né-phěš hăy-yā, 'êth+kôl+yé-rěç 'ē-sěbh l'ôkh-lā;* wă-y'hî+khên.
31. Wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm 'êth+kôl+'ăsēr 'ā-sā, w'hîn-nē+tôbh m'ôdh,* wă-y'hî+'é-rěbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qěr yôm hăš-sîš-sî.

GENESIS V-VIII.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER V.

- א זֶה סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדֹת אָדָם בְּיוֹם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶדָם בְּדַמּוֹת
אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֹתוֹ:
- 2 זָכַר וַנִּקְבֶּה בְּרֵאשׁ וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שֵׁמֶם אָדָם
בְּיוֹם הַבְּרָאָה:
- 3 וַיְחִי אָדָם שְׁלֹשִׁים וּמֵאָה שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בְּדַמּוֹתוֹ בְּצִלְמוֹ
וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמוֹ שֵׁת:
- 4 וַיְהִי וַיָּמִי אָדָם אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־שֵׁת שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- ה וַיְהִי כָל־יְמֵי אָדָם אֲשֶׁר־חִי תִשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- 6 וַיְחִי־שֵׁת חֲמֵשׁ עָשָׂר שָׁנִים וּמֵאָה שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד אֶת־אֱנוֹשׁ:
- 7 וַיְחִי־שֵׁת אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־אֱנוֹשׁ שִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים וּשְׁמֹנֶה
מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- 8 וַיְהִי כָל־יְמֵי־שֵׁת שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה וּתִשַׁע מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- 9 וַיְחִי אֱנוֹשׁ תִּשְׁעִים שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד אֶת־קִינָן:
- ו וַיְחִי אֱנוֹשׁ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־קִינָן חֲמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה
וּשְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי אָנוּשׁ חֲמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה
וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי קִינָן שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-מֶהֱלֵאֵל:

וַיְחִי קִינָן אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶהֱלֵאֵל אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה
וַיִּשְׁמְנָה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי קִינָן עֶשְׂרֵת שָׁנִים וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי מֶהֱלֵאֵל חֲמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-יֶרֶד:

וַיְחִי מֶהֱלֵאֵל אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-יֶרֶד שְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה
וַיִּשְׁמְנָה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מֶהֱלֵאֵל חֲמֵשׁ וּתְשַׁעִּים שָׁנָה וַיִּשְׁמְנָה
מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי-יֶרֶד שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּמֵאָת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד
אֶת-חֲנוּךְ:

וַיְחִי-יֶרֶד אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-חֲנוּךְ שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה
וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-יֶרֶד שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי חֲנוּךְ חֲמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-מֶתוֹשֶׁלַח:

וַיִּתְּחֵלֶךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶתוֹשֶׁלַח
שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי חֲנוּךְ חֲמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּשְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה:

24 וַיַּהֲלֹךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים וַאֲיָנָנוּ כִּי-לָקַח אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:
כה וַיְחִי מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח שִׁבְעַ וְשִׁמְנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד
אֶת-לָמֶךְ:

26 וַיְחִי מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-לָמֶךְ שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁמּוֹנִים
שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעַ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
27 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מֵתוֹשֶׁלַח תִּשְׁעַ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וְתִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

28 וַיְחִי-לָמֶךְ שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁמְנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּן:
29 וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-יִשְׁמוֹ נֹחַ לֵאמֹר זֶה יִנְחַמְנוּ מִמַּעַשְׁנוֹ וּמִעַצְבוֹן
יָדֵינוּ מִן-הָאָדָמָה אֲשֶׁר אָרַרָה יְהוָה:

ל וַיְחִי-לָמֶךְ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-נֹחַ חֲמִשַּׁ וְתִשְׁעִים שָׁנָה
וּחֲמִשַּׁ מֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
31 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-לָמֶךְ שִׁבְעַ וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעַ מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

32 וַיְהִי-נֹחַ בֶּן-חֲמִשַּׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד נֹחַ אֶת-שֵׁם אֶת-חָם
וְאֶת-יָפֶת:

CHAPTER VI.

א וַיְהִי כִּי-הִתַּל הָאָדָם לְרָב עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָדָמָה וּבָנוֹת
יָלְדוּ לָהֶם:

2 וַיֵּרְאוּ בְנֵי-הָאֱלֹהִים אֶת-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם כִּי טֹבֹת הֵנָּה
וַיִּקְחוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים מְכֹל אֲשֶׁר בָּחָרוּ:

- 3 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לֹא-יֵדוֹן רוּחִי בָאָדָם לְעֹלָם בְּשָׁגם הוּא
בָּשָׂר וְהָיוּ יָמָיו מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה:
- 4 הַנִּפְלִים הָיוּ בָאָרֶץ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם וְגַם אַחֲרֵי-כֵן אִשָּׁר
יָבֹאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם וַיִּלְדּוּ לָהֶם הַמָּה
הַגִּבּוֹרִים אֲשֶׁר מְעוֹלָם אָנָּשִׁי הַשָּׁם:
- ה וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי רַבָּה רָעַת הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וְכָל-יֶצֶר
מַחְשַׁבַת לֵבּוֹ רָק רָע כָּל-הַיּוֹם:
- 6 וַיִּנָּחֶם יְהוָה כִּי-עָשָׂה אֶת-הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב
אֶל-לִבּוֹ:
- 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֲמַחֶה אֶת-הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָאתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי
הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם
כִּי נַחֲמָתִי כִּי עָשִׂיתִם:
- 8 וְנֹחַ מָצָא חֵן בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה:

פרשת נח.

- 9 אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת נֹחַ נֹחַ אִישׁ צַדִּיק תָּמִים הָיָה בְּדֹרֹתָיו
אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים הִתְהַלֵּךְ-נֹחַ:
- י וַיּוֹלֶד נֹחַ שְׁלֹשָׁה בָנִים אֶת-שָׁם אֶת-חָם וְאֶת-יָפֶת:
- 11 וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמָּלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס:
- 12 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וְהִנֵּה נִשְׁחָתָה כִּי-הִשָּׁחִית
כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֶת-דַּרְכּוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים לָנֹחַ קֵן כָּל-בָּשָׂר בָּא לִפְנֵי כִי-מְלָאָה

הָאָרֶץ חָמָס מִפְּנֵיהֶם וְהִנְנִי מַשְׁחִיתָם אֶת-הָאָרֶץ :

14 עֲשֵׂה לָךְ תֵּבַת עֲצֵי-גֹפֶר קָנִים תַּעֲשֶׂה אֶת-הַתֵּבָה

וְכִפַּרְתָּ אֹתָהּ מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ בַּכֹּפֶר :

טו וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת אַמָּה אֶרֶךְ הַתֵּבָה

חֲמִשִּׁים אַמָּה רָחְבָּהּ וּשְׁלֹשִׁים אַמָּה קוֹמָתָהּ :

16 צֹהַר תַּעֲשֶׂה לַתֵּבָה וְאֶל-אַמָּה תְּבַלְלֶנָּה מִלְמַעְלָה וּפֶתַח

הַתֵּבָה בְּצִדָּהּ תִּשְׁעִים תַּחְתִּים שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלֹשִׁים תַּעֲשֶׂה :

17 וְאֲנִי הִנְנִי מֵבִיא אֶת-הַמָּבּוּל מַיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְשַׁחַת

כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם כָּל

אֲשֶׁר-בָּאָרֶץ יָגוּעַ :

18 וְהַקִּמְתִּי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתָּךְ וּבָאתְ אֶל-הַתֵּבָה אֹתָהּ וּבְנֶיךָ

וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וְנָשֵׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתָּךְ :

19 וּמִכָּל-הַחַי מִכָּל-בָּשָׂר שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל תָּבִיא אֶל-הַתֵּבָה

לְהַחֲיֹת אִתָּךְ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה יִהְיוּ :

כ מִהָעוֹף לְמִינֵהוּ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ מִכָּל רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה

לְמִינֵהוּ שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל יָבֹאוּ אֵלֶיךָ לְהַחְיֹת :

21 וְאַתָּה קַח-לָךְ מִכָּל-מְאֻכָּל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכֵל וְאַסְפֹּת אֵלֶיךָ

וְהָיָה לָךְ וּלְהֶם לְאֹכְלָהּ :

22 וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים כֵּן עָשָׂה :

CHAPTER VII.

- וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לָנֹחַ בֹּא-אִתָּהּ וְכָל-בְּיֹתְךָ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה כִּי-
 אֶתְּךָ רֹאִיתִי צָדִיק לִפְנֵי בְרִדּוֹר הַזֶּה:
- מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה תִּקַּח-לָךְ שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה אִישׁ
 וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר לֹא טְהוֹרָה הוּא שְׁנַיִם
 אִישׁ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ:
- גַּם מֵעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה לְחַיּוֹת
 זֶרַע עַל-פָּנַי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ:
- כִּי לַיָּמִים עוֹד שִׁבְעָה אָנֹכִי מִמָּטִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים
 יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה וּמַחֲיִיתִי אֶת-כָּל-הַיָּקוּם אֲשֶׁר
 עָשִׂיתִי מֵעַל פָּנַי הָאֲדָמָה:
- וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר-צִוָּהוּ יְהוָה:
- וְנֹחַ בֶּן-שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְהַמְּבּוּל הָיָה מַיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
- וַיָּבֹא נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה מִפָּנַי
 מִי הַמְּבּוּל:
- מִן-הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר אֵינָנָה טְהוֹרָה
 וּמִן-הָעוֹף וְכָל אֲשֶׁר-רָמַשׁ עַל-הָאֲדָמָה:
- שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בָּאוּ אֶל-נֹחַ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה כָּאֲשֶׁר
 צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֹחַ:
- וַיְהִי לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים וּמִי הַמְּבּוּל הָיוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

- 11 בַּשָּׁנָה שֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה לַחַי־נֹחַ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בִשְׁבַעַה-
עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה נִבְקְעוּ כָּל-מַעֲיָנוֹת תְּהוֹם
רַבָּה וְאַרְבַּת הַשָּׁמַיִם נִפְתְּחוּ :
- 12 וַיְהִי הַגֹּשֶׁם עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה :
- 13 בַּעֲצֹם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-וַחַם וַיִּפֹּת בְּנֵי-נֹחַ וְאִשְׁת
נֹחַ וּשְׁלֹשֶׁת נָשִׁי-בָנָיו אִתָּם אֶל-הַתֵּבָה :
- 14 הָמָּה וְכָל-הַחַיָּה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְמִינֵהוּ וְכָל-הָעוֹף לְמִינֵהוּ
כָּל צֶפֶר כָּל-כָּנָף :
- טו וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל-נֹחַ אֶל-הַתֵּבָה שְׁנַיִם שָׁנִים מִכָּל-הַבָּשָׂר
אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים :
- 16 וְהַבָּאִים זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה מִכָּל-בָּשָׂר בָּאוּ בְּאִשְׁרֵי צִוָּה אֹתוֹ
אֱלֹהִים וַיִּסְגֹּר יְהוָה בָּעָרֹז :
- 17 וַיְהִי הַמַּבּוּל אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיָּרְבוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּשְׂאוּ
אֶת-הַתֵּבָה וַתָּרֶם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ :
- 18 וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיָּרְבוּ מְאֹד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַתִּלָּךְ הַתֵּבָה עַל-
פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם :
- 19 וְהַמַּיִם גָּבְרוּ מְאֹד מְאֹד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּכְסּוּ כָּל-הַהָרִים
הַגְּבוּהִים אֲשֶׁר-תַּחַת כָּל-הַשָּׁמַיִם :
- כ חֲמִשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה אָמָּה מִלְּמַעְלָה גָּבְרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּכְסּוּ הַהָרִים :
- 21 וַיָּגֹעַ כָּל-בָּשָׂר הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה
וּבַחַיָּה וּבְכָל-הַשָּׂרֵץ הַשֹּׁרֵץ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וְכָל הָאָדָם :

כָּל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת-רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאַפִּיו מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בַּחַרְבָּה 22
מָתוּ :

וַיָּמַח אֶת-כָּל-הַיָּקוּם ׀ אֲשֶׁר ׀ עַל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם 23
עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּמָחוּ מִן-הָאָרֶץ
וַיִּשָּׂא אֶת-נֶחַם וְאֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה :

וַיַּגְבִּירוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ חֲמָשִׁים וּמֵאֵת יוֹם : 24

CHAPTER VIII.

וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֶחַם וְאֶת כָּל-הַחַיָּה וְאֶת-כָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה *
אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה וַיַּעֲבֵר אֱלֹהִים רוּחַ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיָּשֻׁבוּ
הַמַּיִם :

וַיִּסְכְּרוּ מַעֲיֵנֹת תְּהוֹם וַאֲרָבַת הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּכָּלֵא הַנֶּשֶׁם 2
מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם :

וַיָּשֻׁבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַלּוֹף וַיָּשׁוּב וַיַּחֲסְרוּ הַמַּיִם 3
מִקֵּלָה חֲמָשִׁים וּמֵאֵת יוֹם :

וַתֵּנַח הַתֵּבָה בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי בִּשְׁבַעַה-עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ 4
עַל הָרִי אֲרָרָט :

וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הַלּוֹף וַחֲסוֹר עַד הַחֹדֶשׁ הָעֲשִׂירִי בָּעֲשִׂירִי ה
בְּאַחֵר לַחֹדֶשׁ נִרְאוּ רָאשֵׁי הַהָרִים :

וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַיִּפְתַּח נֶחַם אֶת-חִלּוֹן הַתֵּבָה 6
אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה :

7 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הָעֹרֵב וַיֵּצֵא יֵצוּא וְשׁוֹב עַד-יִבְשֶׁת הַמַּיִם
מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ :

8 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה מֵאֵתוֹ לִרְאוֹת הַקָּלוֹ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל פְּנֵי
הָאָרֶץ :

9 וְלֹא-מָצָאָהּ הַיּוֹנָה מָנוּחַ לְכַף-רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל-
הַתֵּבָה בִּי-מַיִם עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיַּקְחָהּ
וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל-הַתֵּבָה :

10 וַיַּחֲל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אַחֲרָיִם וַיֹּסֶף שְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה
מִן-הַתֵּבָה :

11 וַתָּבֹא אֵלָיו הַיּוֹנָה לָעֵת עֶרֶב וַהֲגָה עָלֶיהָ זֵית טָרֵף בִּפְיָהּ
וַיֵּדַע נֹחַ כִּי-קָלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ :

12 וַיַּיַּחֲל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אַחֲרָיִם וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה וְלֹא-
יָסָפָה שׁוֹב-אֵלָיו עוֹד :

13 וַיְהִי בְאַחַת וְשֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה בְּרֵאשׁוֹן בְּאַחַד לַחֲדָשׁ
חָרְבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ וַיָּסֶר נֹחַ אֶת-מִכְסֵּה הַתֵּבָה
וַיֵּרָא וַהֲגָה חָרְבוּ פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ :

14 וּבַחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בִשְׁבַעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ יִבְשָׁה
הָאָרֶץ :

טו וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל-נֹחַ לֵאמֹר :

16 צֵא מִן-הַתֵּבָה אַתָּה וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וּבְנֶיךָ וּנְשֵׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתְּךָ :

- 17 כָּל-הַחַיָּה אֲשֶׁר-אִתָּךְ מִכָּל-בֶּשֶׂר בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֶמֶשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ הוֹצֵא אִתָּךְ וְשָׂרְצוּ בָאָרֶץ
וּפָרוּ וָרָבוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
- 18 וַיֵּצֵא-גַם וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ:
- 19 כָּל-הַחַיָּה כָּל-הָרֶמֶשׂ וְכָל-הָעוֹף כָּל רוֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאָרֶץ
לְמִשְׁפַּחְתֵּיהֶם יֵצְאוּ מִן-הַתֶּבֶה:
- כ וַיִּבֶן נֹחַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוָה וַיִּקַּח מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה
וּמִכָּל הָעוֹף הַטְּהוֹר וַיַּעַל עֹלֹת בַּמִּזְבֵּחַ:
- 21 וַיֵּרַח יְהוָה אֶת-רִיחַ הַנִּיחֹחַ וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-לִבּוֹ לֹא
אֲסַף לְקַלֵּל עוֹד אֶת-הָאָדָמָה בַּעֲבוּר הָאָדָם כִּי יֵצֵר
לֵב הָאָדָם רָע מִנַּעֲרֹו וְלֹא-אֲסַף עוֹד לְהַכּוֹת אֶת-
כָּל-חַי בָּאֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי:
- 22 עַד כָּל-יְמֵי הָאָרֶץ זֶרַע וְקָצִיר וְקֹר וְחֹם וְקִיץ וְחֹרֶף
וַיּוֹם וְלַיְלָה לֹא יִשָּׁבְתוּ:

VOCABULARIES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE VOCABULARIES.

act., active.	Imv., Imperative.
adv., adverb.	Inf., Infinitive.
apoc., apocopated.	interrog., interrogative.
c., common.	m., masculine.
cf., compare.	n., noun.
conj., conjunctive.	Nĭph., Nĭph'āl.
consec., consecutive.	Part., Participle.
const., construct.	Perf., Perfect.
dem., demonstrative.	pers., personal.
f., feminine.	prep., preposition.
gutt., guttural.	pr. n., proper noun.
Hĭph., Hĭph'īl.	pron., pronoun.
Hĭthp., Hĭthpā'ēl.	sg., singular.
Impf., Imperfect.	suf., suffix.

In the Hebrew-English Vocabulary the numeral immediately following the Hebrew word indicates the number of times it occurs in the Old Testament.

In the English-Hebrew Vocabulary the numeral immediately following each word indicates the number of the corresponding Hebrew word in the Hebrew-English Vocabulary.

HEBREW-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

OF GENESIS I-VIII.

1. אָב (const. אָבִי) [1155] ('ābh), m., *father*.
2. אֶבֶן [266] ('ébhēn), f., *stone*.
3. אֶד [2] ('ēdh), m., *mist*, *vapor*.
4. אָדָם [560] ('ādhām), m., *man*; cf. אִישׁ.
5. אֲדָמָה (const. אֲדָמַת) [225] ('*dhāmā), f., *ground, earth*.
6. אֹהֶל [350] ('ōhēl), m., *tent*.
7. אֹר [102] ('ôr), *be light, shine*, (פ' Gutt. and ע'ו). Hīph., *give light*. Inf. with prep. לָ, לְהָאִיר, i. 15, 17, &c.
8. אֹר [120] ('ôr), m., *light*.
9. אוֹת [76] ('ôth), f., *sign*, pl. *אותות*.
10. אִז (āz), adv., *then*.
11. אָזַן [42] ('āzān), Qāl not used. (פ' Gutt.), Hīph., *listen*, *give ear*, Imv. 2d pl. הִאָזְנָה, iv. 23.
12. אָח (const. אָחִי) [688] ('āh), m., *brother*.
13. אָחוֹת (const. אָחוֹתִי) [113] ('āhōth), f., *sister*.
14. אָחָד [1000] ('ēhādh), m., *one*, f. const. אַחַת, iv. 19.
15. אַחֵר (const. אַחֵר) [180] ('āhēr), m., *another*, pl. *אֲחֵרִים*.
16. אַחֲרָי [770] ('āhār), prep. *after*, pl. only in const. *אֲחֵרִי*.
17. אַי (const. אַיִי) ('āy), interrog. adv. *where?* אֵיכָּה *where art thou?* iii. 9.
18. אֵיכָּה (const. אֵיכָּת) [5] ('ēbhā), f., *enmity*.
19. אֵין ('āyīn), (*nothing*), *there is not*, const. אֵין, with m. suf. אֵינָנו, v. 24.
20. אִישׁ [1700] ('iš), m., *man*, cf. אָדָם.
21. אַךְ ('ākh), *surely, only*.
22. אָכַל [821] ('ākhāl), *eat, devour*, (פ'א), Impf. וַיֹּאכַל וַתֹּאכַל, iii. 6, נֹאכַל, iii. 2, Nīph. Impf. יֹאכַל, vi. 21.
23. אָכְלָה [18] ('ōkhālā), f., *food*.
24. אֶל ('ēl), prep. *unto*, with suf., אֵלַי, *unto me*. זֶה.
25. אֵלָּה ('ēllé), pron. *these*, cf.
26. אֱלֹהִים [2500] ('ēlôhîm), pl. m., *God* (sing. אֱלֹהִי used in poetry).

27. **אִם** [220] ('ēm), f., *mother*, with m. suf. **אִמּוֹ**.
28. **אִם** ('īm), conj. *if*.
29. **אִמָּה** [240] ('āmmā), f., *cubit*.
30. **אָמַר** [5026] ('āmār), *say*. (**א''ל** & **פ''א** Gutt.). Inf. const. **אָמַר**, with **לֵאמֹר לְ** = **לֵאמֹר**, i. 22, v. 29. Impf. with Wāw consec. **וַיֹּאמֶר**, i. 3, 6, &c., **וַתֹּאמֶר**, iii. 2, 13, &c.
31. **אִמְרָה** (const. **אִמְרַת**) [35] ('īmrā), f., *utterance, song*, iv. 23. [(man).
32. **אֲנוּשׁ** ('ēnôš), pr. n. *Enosh*.
33. **אֲנֹכִי** ('ānōkhî), pers. pron. *I*.
34. **אָסַף** [214] ('āšāph), *gather*, (**פ''א** Gutt.), **אָסַפְתָּ**, vi. 21.
35. **אֵף** [282] ('āph), m., *nose, anger*, pl. with prep. and suf. **בְּאַפִּים**, Dual **אַפִּים**.
36. **אֵף** ('āph), conj. *yea more, but even*, **כִּי אֵף** *is it true that?* iii. 1.
37. **אַרְבֵּה** ('ārubbā), f., *lattice, window*, pl. **אַרְבוֹת**.
38. **אַרְבַּע** (m. **אַרְבַּעַה**) [320] ('ārbā'), f., *four*, ord. **רְבִיעִי**.
39. **אָרֶךְ** [96] ('ōrēkh), m., *length*.
40. **אָרֶץ** [2000] ('érēṣ) f., *earth*.
41. **אָרַר** [57] ('ārār), *curse*, (**פ''א** Gutt. and **ע''ע**), Pass. part.
- אַרְוַר**, iii. 14, iv. 11. Pī'el, **אַרַר**, with fem. suf. **אַרְרָהּ**, v. 29.
42. **אַרְרַט** ('ārārāt), pr. n. *Ararat*.
43. **אִשָּׁה** (for **אִנְשָׁה**) (const. **אִשָּׁת**) [470] ('īššā), *woman*, with suf. **אִשְׁתּוֹ**, vii. 2, pl. **נָשִׁים**, const. **נִשְׁי**, vi. 18.
44. **אִשֶּׁר** ('āšēr), rel. pron. *who, which*.
45. **אֵת** ('ēth), particle placed before *definite accusative*; before Māqqēph **אֵת־**, with suf. **אֵתוֹ**, **אֵתָם**, i. 27, 28.
46. **אֵת** ('ēth), prep. *with*.
47. **אַתָּה** ('attā), personal pron. *thou*.
48. **בְּ** (b'), prep. *in, on, among*.
49. **בָּרַד** [11] (bādh), m., *separation, to his separation=alone*, ii. 18.
50. **בָּדַל** [42] (bādhāl), Qāl not used. Hīph. *separate, divide*; Impf. with Wāw consecutive **וַיְבַדֵּל**, i. 4, 7, &c., Part. **מְבַדֵּל**, *dividing*, i. 6.
51. **בְּדִלְחָ** [2] (b'dhōlāḥ), *bedelium*, ii. 12. [ness.
52. **בְּהוּ** [3] (bōhû), m., *empty*.
53. **בְּהֵמָה** [300] (b'hēmā), f., *beast, dumb brute*.

54. **בֹּא** [2619] (*bô'*), *go in, come.* (ו'ע and ל'א). Qāl Perf. **בָּא**, vi. 16. Hīph. Perf. **הֵבִיא**, *bring*, iv. 4. Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. **וַיָּבֵא**, ii. 19, iv. 3.
55. **בּוֹשׁ** [109] (*bôš*), *be ashamed*, (ו'ע), Hīthpôlēl Impf. **יִתְבַּשֵּׁשׁ**, ii. 25.
56. **בָּחַר** [102] (*bāḥār*), *choose*, (ו'ע and ל'א Gutt.).
57. **בֵּין** (from **בֵּין**) [168] (*bên*), (*interval*) prep. *between, for* **בֵּין...בֵּין**, occurs **לֵבֵן...בֵּין**.
58. **בֵּית** (const. **בֵּית**) [2100] (*bāyith*), m., *house, household*, with suf. **בֵּיתָהּ**, vii. 1, pl. **בָּתִּים**, (*bâtîm*).
59. **בְּכוֹרָה** [120] (*b'k'hôrā*), f., *first-born*, pl. **בְּכוֹרוֹת**.
60. **בִּלְתִּי** (*biltî*), adv. of negation, *lest, not, that not*, iii. 11.
61. **בֵּן** [4500] (*bên*), m., *son*.
62. **בָּנָה** [380] (*bānā*), *build*, (ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. **וַיִּבֶן**, ii. 22. Part. **בֹּנֶה**, iv. 17.
63. **בְּעֵבֶר** (*bā'bhûr*), prep. *for, in behalf of*, comp. of **ב** and **עֵבֶר** from **עָבַר**, *pass over*.
64. **בְּעַד** (*b'ād*h), prep. *behind, after*, with suf. **בְּעַדוֹ**, *after him*, vii. 16.
65. **בָּקַע** [51] (*bāqā'*), *cleave, divide*. Nīph. *be broken up*, vii. 11. (ל'א Gutt.) [*ing, dawn*].
66. **בֹּקֶר** [210] (*bōqēr*), m., *morn-*
67. **בָּרָא** [53] (*bārā'*), *cut, form, create*, (ו'ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. **וַיִּבְרָא**.
68. **בָּרָזַל** [73] (*bārẓēl*), m., *iron*.
69. **בְּרִית** [280] (*b'rīth*), f., *covenant*, **הַקִּים ב'**, *establish a covenant*.
70. **בָּרַךְ** [413] (*bārākh*), *bend the knee*. (ו'ע Gutt.) Pī'ēl **בֵּרַךְ**, *bless*, Impf. with Wāw consec. **וַיִּבְרַךְ**, i. 22, v. 2.
71. **בָּשָׂר** [270] (*bāsār*), m., *flesh*.
72. **בַּת** [400] (*bāth*), f., *daughter*.
73. **גְּבִיָּה** [35] (*gābhô(ā)h*), adj. *high*, pl. **גְּבִיָּהִים**.
74. **גִּבּוֹר** [150] (*gībbôr*), m., *hero, man of valor*.
75. **גָּבַר** [23] (*gābhār*), *be strong, be mighty*. (Cf. **גִּבּוֹר**).
76. **גָּדוֹל** [330] (*gādhôl*), m., *great, elder*.
77. **גָּוַע** [24] (*gāwā'*), *die, expire*, (ל'א Gutt.). Impf. **יִגָּוַע**, vi. 17.
78. **גִּחּוֹן** [2] (*gāḥôn*), m., *belly*, **גִּחְוֹנָהּ**, iii. 14.

79. גִּיחוֹן (gîhôn), pr. n. *Gihon*.
80. גַּם (gām), conj. *also*, גַּם... גַּם, *both...and*.
81. גֵּן [3] (gân), c. or f. *garden*, *park*. [pitch-wood.
82. גֹּפֶר [1] (gōphēr), m., *pitch*,
83. גָּרַשׁ [47] (gārāš), *drive, cast out*, ('ע Gutt.). Pī'el, גָּרַשׁ *expel*, iv. 14. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּגְרַשׁ, iii. 24.
84. גֶּשֶׁם [35] (géšēm), m., *gushing rain, heavy shower*.
85. דָּבַק [54] (dābhāq), *cleave, adhere*, ii. 24.
86. דָּגָה (or דָּג m.) [33] (dāghā), f., *fish*, const. דָּגָה, i. 26, 28.
87. דִּין or דִּון [23] (dûn or dîn), *rule, judge*, ('ע Gutt.). Impf. יִדֹּן, vi. 3.
88. דֹּר [170] (dôr), m., *age, generation*, pl. îm and ôth.
89. דָּם [360] (dām), m., *blood*, pl. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, iv. 10.
90. דְּמוּת [25] (d'mûth), f., *likeness, image*.
91. דָּרְדָּר [2] (dārdār), m., *thorny plant, thistle*, iii. 18.
92. דֶּרֶךְ [690] (dérékh), c. *way, journey*.
93. דָּשָׁא [2] (dāšā'), *sprout*. ('ל Gutt.), Hīph. Impf. תִּדְשָׂא, i. 11.
94. דֶּשֶׁא [14] (désē'), m., *tender grass*.
95. הֵּ (הֵל) (hā), Article, *the*, other forms are: הָ, הֶ, הִ, cf. Arabic *al*.
96. הֶ (h^a), Interrog. particle, same as Latin *ne*, other forms: הָ, הֶ.
97. הֶבֶל (hébhel), m., pr. n. *Abel*.
98. הוּא (hû'), pers. pron. *he*.
99. הִיא (hāyā), *be, happen, come to pass*, ('ל Gutt.), הִיתָה, i. 2, וְהָיוּ, i. 14, 15, Inf. const. הִיִּית with ב and suf. בְּהִיִּיתָם, iv. 8, Impf. יִהְיֶה, i. 29, תִּהְיֶה, iv. 12, apoc. יִהְיֶה, i. 3, 6, with Wāw conjunctive וַיְהִי, i. 6, with Wāw consec. וַיְהִי, i. 3, 5, &c.
100. הָלַךְ [526] (hālākh), *go*, Part. act. הֹלֵךְ, ii. 14, Hīth. *walk, go about*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּהְיֶה הֹלֵךְ, v. 24. [behold, lo!
101. הֵנָּה (hēn, hīnnē), adv.
102. הֵנָּה (hēnnā), pers. pron. f., *they*.
103. הִפָּךְ [95] (hāphākh), *turn, change into*, ('פ Gutt.). Hīthpā'el Part. מִתְהַפֶּכֶת *turning itself*, iii. 24.

104. הַר [560] (hār), m., *mountain*, pl. הָרִים.
105. הָרַג [170] (hārāgh), *kill, slay*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt.), iv. 23. Impf. with suf. יִהְרֹגְנִי, iv. 14, with Wāw consec. וַיִּהְרֹגְהוּ, iv. 8.
106. הָרָה [43] (hārā), *conceive*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt. and 'ל' Gutt.). Impf. תִּהְרֶה, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַתֵּהָרֶה, iv. 1, 17, &c.
107. הֶרֶן [2] (hērôn), m., *conception*.
108. וְ (w'), conj. *and*, other forms וּ, וַ, וְ, וֹ, וֵ, depend-
ing on tone and following
vowel.
109. זֶה [13] (zé), dem. pron.
m., *this*, f. זֹאת, cf. אֵלֶּה.
110. זָהָב [368] (zāhābh), m.,
gold.
111. זֵית [38] (zāyīth), m., *olive-
tree*. [ber.
112. זָכַר [169] (zākhār), *remem-*
113. זָכָר [82] (zākhār), m., *male*.
114. זָעָה [1] (zē'ā), f., *sweat*,
const. זָעַת, iii. 19.
115. זָרַע [55] (zārā'), *sow*, ('ע'
and 'ל' Gutt.). Part. זֹרֵעַ,
i. 11, Hīph. *yield seed*,
Part. מְזַרֵּעַ, i. 11, 12.
116. זָרַע [220] (zērā'), m., *seed*,
in pause, זָרַע, i. 29, *seed-
time*, viii. 22.
117. חָבָא [33] (hābhā'), Qāl not
used. ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל' Gutt.).
Hīth. *hide oneself*, Impf.
with Wāw cons. וַיִּתְחַבֵּא,
iii. 8.
118. חֲבוּרָה [29] (hābbūrā), f.,
bruise, wound, with suf.,
חֲבוּרָתִי, iv. 23.
119. חֲגוּרָה [6] (hā'ghôrā), f.,
girdle. [Hiddekel, Tigris.
120. חֲדָקָל (hăddéqēl), pr. n.
121. חֹדֶשׁ [300] (hōdhēs), m.,
new moon, month.
122. חֹהָה (hāwwā), f., pr. n. *Eve*.
123. חוּל [64] (hûl) and חֵיל (hîl),
be pained, wait, Qāl Impf.
3 m. s. with Wāw consec.
וַיִּחַל, viii. 10, ('פ' Gutt.
and 'ע' Gutt.).
124. חוּץ [172] (hûṣ), m., *outside*,
street, מִבֵּית מְחוּץ, *from
within, from without*, vi. 14.
125. חַטָּאת [3] (hăṭṭā'th), f., *sin*.
126. חַי [500] (hāy), m., *life*, pl.
חַיִּים.
127. חַיָּה [264] (hāyā), *live*, ('פ'
Gutt. and 'ל' Gutt.), Inf. חַיִּית,
Impf. יִחַי, apoc. יָחִי, with
Wāw consec. וַיִּחֵי, v. 6, 9.

128. חַיָּה [500] (ḥăyyā), f., *living creature, beast*, const. חַיִּית, poet. חַיִּיתוֹ, i. 24.
129. חַי [23] (ḥăyāy), *live*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע"ע), iii. 22, v. 5. [fatness.
130. חֶלֶב [90] (ḥēlēbh), m., *fat*,
131. חֲלוֹן [31] (ḥăllôn), c., *hole, window*.
132. חָלַל [139] (ḥālāl), *loose, set free*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע"ע), Hiph. הֵחֵל, *begin*, vi. 1, Hôph. הוֹחֵל, *it was begun*, iv. 26.
133. חָם [16] (ḥām), pr. n. *Ham*.
134. חֹם [14] (ḥôm), m., *heat*.
135. חָמַד [20] (ḥāmādh), *desire*, ('פ' Gutt.), Nîph. part. נִחְמַד, iii. 6. [lence.
136. חָמָס [60] (ḥāmās), m., *vio-*
137. חָמֵשׁ [44] (ḥāmēš), f., *five*, ordinal חֲמִישִׁי, *fifth*.
138. חֵן [69] (ḥēn), m., *favor, grace*. [Enoch.
139. חֲנוּךְ [8] (ḥănôkh), pr. n.
140. חָסַר [22] (ḥāšēr), *be diminished, fail*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
141. חָרֵב [40] (ḥārēbh), *dry up*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
142. חֶרֶב [400] (ḥērēbh), f., *sword*.
143. חֲרָבָה [8] (ḥārābhā), f., *dryness, dry land*.
144. חָרָה [92] (ḥārā), *burn, glow* (with anger), ('פ' and 'ע"ע Gutt. and 'ל''). Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּחַר, iv. 5.
145. חֶרֶף [7] (ḥōrēph), m., *winter*.
146. חֶרֶשׁ [1] (ḥōrēš), m., *tool, cutting instrument*, iv. 22.
147. חֹשֶׁךְ [78] (ḥōšēkh), m., *darkness*.
148. טָהוֹר [92] (tāhôr), adj., *clean*, f. טְהוֹרָה, vii. 2.
149. טוֹב [550] (tôbh), m., *good*.
150. טָרַם (têrēm), adv. *not yet, before*.
151. טָרַף [1] (tārāph), adj. *fresh, newly plucked*.
152. יָבֵל (yābhāl), pr. n. *Jabal*.
153. יָבֵשׁ [60] (yābhēš), *be dried up*. Qāl Inf. const. יִבְשֶׁת, viii. 7, ('פ').
154. יַבְשָׁה [14] (yābbāšā), f., *dry land*.
155. יָד [1580] (yādh), f., *hand*.
156. יָדַע [1045] (yādhā'), *know*, ('פ' and 'ל' Gutt.), Inf. const. יִדַּעַת.
157. יְהוָה (y'hôwā), *Jehovah*.
158. יוֹבֵל (yûbhāl), pr. n. *Jubal*.

159. יוֹם [2250] (*yôm*), *day*, pl. יָמִים, const. יָמִי.
160. יוֹנָה [33] (*yônā*), f., *dove*.
161. יָטַב [23] (*yāṭābh*), *be good*, (פֿ), Hīph. Impf. יִיטֵב, iv. 7.
162. יָלַד [490] (*yālādh*), *bear*, *bring forth*, (פֿ), Inf. const. לָלַדְתָּ, with לָלַדְתָּ, iv. 2, Impf. יֵלֵד iv. 1, 17, &c., Nīph. *be born*, Impf. יוֹלֵד, iv. 18, Hīph. *beget*, הוֹלִיד, v. 4, 7, &c., Impf. יוֹלֵד, with Wāw consec. וַיֹּלֵד, v. 4, 7, &c.
163. יָלַד [88] (*yélēdh*), m., *child*.
164. יָם [380] (*yām*), m., *sea*, pl. יָמִים.
165. יָסַף [210] (*yāṣāph*), *add*, (פֿ), Hīph. Impf. יוֹסִיף, apoc. יוֹסֵף, with Wāw consec. וַיֹּסֵף, iv. 2.
166. יָפֶת [11] (*yéphēth*), pr. n. *Japheth*.
167. יָצָא [1075] (*yāṣā'*), *go out*, (פֿ and ל־), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיֵּצֵא, iv. 16. Hīph. *bring out*. Impf. יוֹצֵא, 3d f. with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹצֵא, i. 12.
168. יָצַר [62] (*yāṣār*), *form*, (פֿ and ל־ Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיַּצֵּר, ii. 7.
169. יָצַר [9] (*yēṣēr*), m., *form*, *imagination*.
170. יָקוּם [2] (*y'qûm*), m., *what exists*, *living being*, (root קוּם).
171. יָרָא [315] (*yārē'*), *fear*, (פֿ, ע־ Gutt., and ל־), Impf. יִירָא, 1st sing. with Wāw consec. וַיִּירָא, iii. 10.
172. יָרַד (in pause יָרַד), (*yérēdh*), m., pr. n. *Jared*.
173. יָרַק [6] (*yérēq*), m., *greenness*.
174. יָשַׁב [1050] (*yāšābh*), *sit*, *dwell*, (פֿ), Impf. יִישַׁב, with Wāw consec. וַיֵּשֶׁב, iv. 16, Part. Act. יֹשֵׁב, iv. 20.
175. יָשַׁן [16] (*yāšēn*), *sleep*, (פֿ), יִישַׁן, with Wāw consec. וַיִּישַׁן, ii. 21.
176. כִּ (k'), prep. *as*, *like*.
177. כָּבַשׁ [15] (*kābhāš*), *tread upon*, *subdue*, Inv. with fem. suf. כֹּבֶשֶׁה, i. 28.
178. כּוֹכַב (const. כּוֹכֵב) [36] (*kôkhābh*), m., *star*, pl. כּוֹכָבִים.
179. כָּח [120] (*kô(ă)h*), m., *strength*, *might*.

180. כִּי (kî), conj. *that, for*.
181. כֹּל (kōl), m., *totality, all, every*, with Māqqēph כָּל-.
182. כָּלָא [18] (kālā'), *hold, restrain*, (ל'').
183. כָּלָה [206] (kālā), *be ended*, (ל''), Pŕēl, *complete, finish*, Impf. יִכְלֶה, vi. 16, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכַּל, ii. 2. Pŭ'āl Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכְלוּ, ii. 1.
184. כֵּן (kēn), adv. *so, thus*, כֵּן עַל-כֵּן *therefore, on account of this*, ii. 24, לָכֵן, *therefore*.
185. כִּנּוֹר [42] (kinnôr), m., *harp, lyre*.
186. כָּנָף (const. כְּנָף) [110] (kānāph), f., *wing*.
187. קָסָה [149] (kāšā), *cover*, Pŭ. *be covered*, vii. 19, (ל'').
188. כַּף [280] (kāph), m., *palm of hand, sole of foot*; dual כַּפַּיִם.
189. כָּפַר [100] (kāphār), *cover* (with pitch), vi. 14.
190. כְּרוּב [90] (k'rûbh), m., *cherub*, pl. כְּרוּבִים.
191. כְּתֹנֶת [28] (k'thōnēth), f., *coat, tunic*.
192. לְ (l') prep. *to, for*.
193. לֹא (lô'), adv. *not, no*.
194. לֵב [620] (lēbh), m., *heart*, with 3d m. suf. לָבוּ.
195. לְבִישׁ [116] (lābhāš), *put on* (clothes), Hiph. *clothe* (another). Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּלְבִּישׁ, iii. 21.
196. לֶהֱט [1] (lāhăt), m., *flame, glittering blade* (of a sword), iii. 24.
197. לֶחֶם [300] (lēhēm), c., *food, bread*.
198. לָטַשׁ [5] (lātāš), *hammer, forge*, Part. act. לֹטֵשׁ, iv. 22.
199. לַיִל [224] (lāyīl), usually לַיְלָה with Hē of acc., m., *night*.
200. לָמָּה (lāmmā), adv. *why?* (מָה, ל').
201. לִמְךָ (lémēkh), pr. n. *Lamech*.
202. לָקַח [966] (lāqāḥ), *take*, (ל' Gutt.), Inf. const. קִיחַ, Impf. יִקַּח, with Wāw consec. וַיִּקַּח, ii. 15, iv. 19. Pŭ'āl, *be taken*, לִקְחָהּ, ii. 23. [very.]
203. מָאֵד [286] (m'ōdh), adv.
204. מֵאָה (const. מֵאָת) [600] (mē'ā), *hundred*.

205. **מָאֹר** (const. **מֵאֹר**) [19] (mā'ôr), m., *light, luminary*, pl. **מֵאֲרוֹת**.
206. **מִאֲכָל** [30] (mă'akhāl), m., *food*.
207. **מַבּוּל** [13] (măbbûl), m., *deluge, flood*.
208. **מָה** (mā), interrog. pron. *what?* Other forms are **מָה-מָה-מָה**.
209. **מַה־לֵּלָל** (măh'lä'äl, pr. n. *Mahälaleel*.
210. **מוֹעֵד** [200] (mô'ēdh), m., *set time, season*, plural **מוֹעֲדִים**.
211. **מוֹת** [857] (mûth), *die* (ו'ע), Perf. **מָת**, vii. 22, Inf. abs. **מוֹת**, ii. 17, Impf. **יָמוּת**, jussive **יָמַת**, with Wāw consec. **וַיָּמַת**, v. 5, 8, &c. [altar.
212. **מִזְבֵּחַ** [310] (mīzbē(ă)ḥ), m.,
213. **מָחָה** [34] (māḥā), *wipe out, destroy*, (ל'ע Gutt. and ה'ע), Impf. **אֶמְחָה**, vi. 7, Qāl Impf. with Wāw consec. **וַיִּמַּח**, vii. 23.
214. **מְחוּיָּאֵל** (m'ḥûyā'ēl), pr. n. *Mehujāēl*.
215. **מַחֲשָׁבָה** [53] (măḥ'sābhā), f., *plan, purpose*, pl. const. **מַחֲשַׁבֹּת**, vi. 5.
216. **מָטָר** [18] (māṭār), Qāl not used, Hīph. **הִמְטִיר** *give rain*, ii. 5.
217. **מִי** (mî), interrog. pron. *who?*
218. **מַיִם** (const. **מֵי**) [600] (mă-yîm), pl. m. (of obs. form **מֵי**), *water*.
219. **מִין** [31] (mîn), m., *kind, species*, with prep. and m. sg. suf. **לְמִינוֹ** or **לְמִינָהוּ**, i. 11, 12.
220. **מִכְסָּה** (const. **מִכְסֵּה**) [15] (mīkhsé), m., *covering*.
221. **מָלֵא** [247] (mālē'), *be full*, (ל'א), Imv. 2d pl. **מָלְאוּ**, i. 22, 28.
222. **מְלָאכָה** (const. **מִלְאָכָה**) [172] (m'lä'khā), f., *work*.
223. **מְמִשְׁלָה** [17] (mēmšālā), f., *dominion, rule*, const. **מְמִשְׁלַת**, i. 16.
224. **מִן** (mîn), prep. *from*, **מִן-מִן-הוּ=מִמֶּנּוּ**, iii. 3.
225. **מָנוּחַ** [7] (mānô(ă)ḥ), m., *a resting, resting place*.
226. **מִנְחָה** (const. **מִנְחָת**) [200] (mīnhā), f., *an offering, present*.
227. **מַעַיִן** [23] (mă'yān), m., *fountain, spring*, plural **מַעַיִנוֹת** and **מַעַיִנִים**.

228. מַעַל [137] (mă'äl), adv., above, used only in composition; with ה־ locative, מַעְלָה upwards, with ל and מִן מִלְמַעְלָה lit. from-to-upwards, vii. 20.
229. מַעֲשֵׂה (const. מַעֲשֵׂה) [240] (mä'sé), m., work.
230. מָצָא [486] (mācā'), find, (ל־), ii. 20, Part. act. מָצֵא, iv. 14.
231. מְקוּהָ (const. מְקוּהָ) [8] (mīqwé), m., collection, gathering, i. 10
232. מְקוֹם (const. מְקוֹם) [380] (māqôm), c. place.
233. מְקִנָּה (const. מְקִנָּה) [76] (mīqné), m., substance, wealth.
234. מְרָאָה (const. מְרָאָה) [101] (mār'é), m., appearance, look.
235. מִשָּׁל [79] (māšāl), rule, with ב, over, Inf. const. with prep. ל, לְמִשָּׁל.
236. מִשְׁפָּחָה [270] (mīšpāhā), f., family, pl. מִשְׁפָּחוֹת.
237. מִתְּוֹשָׁאֵל (m'thūsā'ēl), pr. n. Methushael.
238. מִתְּוֹשֶׁלַח (m'thûšélāh), pr. n. Methusaleh.
239. נָגַד [379] (nāghādh), Qāl not used (פֿ), Hīph. הִגִּיד tell, show, iii. 11.
240. נָגַד [néghēdh], prep. before, in presence of, with suf. נִגְדוֹ, ii. 18.
241. נָגַע [148] (nāghā'), touch, smite, (פֿ and ל־ Gutt.), Impf. תִּגְעוּ, iii. 3.
242. נָהַד [24] (nādh) m., fugitive.
243. נָהָר [123] (nāhār), m., river.
244. נֹדַד (nôdh), pr. n. Nod.
245. נֹחַ [64] (nû(ā)h), rest, (פֿ and ע־ו־ ל־ Gutt.), Hīph. הִנִּיחַ, cause to rest, Impf. with suf. and Wāw consec. וַיִּנְחֵהוּ, ii. 15, Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. with Wāw consec. וַתִּנַּח, viii. 2.
246. נֹחַ (nô(ā)h), pr. n. Noah.
247. נָחַם [106] (nāhām), Qāl not used, (פֿ and ע־ו־ ל־ Gutt.), Nīph. נִחַם, vi. 6, Pī'el נִחַם, comfort, Impf. יִנַּחֵם, v. 29.
248. נָחַשׁ [30] (nāhāš), m., serpent.
249. נְחֹשֶׁת [135] (n'hōšēth), m., bronze.
250. נָטַע [58] (nāṭā'), plant, (פֿ and ל־ Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּטַּע, ii. 8.

251. נִיחָח [43] (nîḥô(ă)ḥ), m., *rest, pleasantness*.
252. נָכַח [499] (nākhā), Qāl not used, (ל' and פ''), Hīph. הָכַח, *smite, strike*, Inf. const. הִכּוֹת, iv. 15.
253. נָע [43] (nā'), m., *wanderer*.
254. נַעֲמָה (nă'mā), pr. n., *Naamah*.
255. נַעֲרִים [46] (n'ûrîm), (def. writing for נַעֲוִירִים), used only in pl., m., *youth*, i. e., *time of youth*.
256. נָפַח [12] (nāphāḥ), *blow, breathe*, (ל' and פ'') Gutt., Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּפַּח, ii. 7.
257. נָפִיל [2] (nāphîl), m., used only in pl. נַפְלִים, *giants*.
258. נָפַל [417] (nāphāl), *fall*, (פ''), Hīph. Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּפֹּל, ii. 21.
259. נִפְשׁ [780] (néphěš), f., *breath, soul*. [*female*].
260. נִקְבָּה [22] (n'qēbhā), f.,
261. נָקַם [34] (nāqām), *avenge*, (פ''), Hōph. יָקַם, in pause יָקַם, iv. 15.
262. נָשָׂא [706] (nāsā'), *lift up*, (ל' and פ''), Inf. const. שָׂאת, iv. 7.
263. נִשָּׂא [17] (nāsā'), Qāl not used, Hīph. *deceive, seduce*, (ל' and פ'').
264. נִשְׁמָה (const. נִשְׁמַת [24] (n'sāmā), f., *breath, spirit*.
265. נָתַן [2090] (nāthān), *give*, (פ''), Inf. const. תַּת, iv. 12, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיֵּתֵן, i. 17.
266. סָבַב [156] (sābhābh), *turn, encompass* (ע''), Part. act. סֹבֵב, ii. 11, 13.
267. סָגַר [90] (sāghār), *shut*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּסְגֹּר, ii. 21.
268. סָוַר [293] (sūr), *turn aside*, (ע''). [*shut up*].
269. סָכַר [3] (sākhār), (= סָגַר)
270. סָפַר [172] (sēphēr), m., *writing, book*.
271. סָתַר [83] (sāthār), *hide*, Nīph. Impf. אֶסְתֹּר, iv. 14.
272. עָבַד [286] ('ābhādh), *serve, till*, (פ'') Gutt., Inf. const. with prep. לְ, לְעַבֵּד, ii. 5.
273. עָבַר [551] ('ābhār), *pass over* (פ'') Gutt.).
274. עַד ('ādh), prep. *till, until*.
275. עָדָה ('ādhā), pr. n. *Ada*.
276. עֵדֶן [3] ('ēdhēn), m., *Eden*.
277. עֹגֶב [4] ('ūghābh), m., *pipe, reed, organ*.

278. עֹדֶר ('ôdh), adv. *still, yet, again*.
279. עֹלָה (const. עֹלֶת) [386] ('ôlā), f., *burnt-offering*, pl. עֹלוֹת.
280. עֹן (const. עֹנִי) [226] ('āwôn), m., *guilt, sin*.
281. עֹלָם [430] ('ôlām), m., *age, eternity*.
282. עֹף [32] ('ûph), *fly*, (פֿ Gutt. and עֹעַ), Pôlêl Impf. יִעֹפֶף, i. 20.
283. עֹף [70] ('ôph), m., *bird, fowl, collective*.
284. עֹר [95] ('ôr), m., *skin*.
285. עֹב [114] ('āzābh), *leave, forsake*, (פֿ Gutt.), Impf יִעֹבֶב, ii. 24.
286. עֹזֶר [21] ('ēzēr), m., *help*.
287. עֵין [872] ('ăyīn), f., *eye*, pl. with suf. עֵינֵיכֶם, iii. 5.
288. עִיר [1074] ('îr), f., *city*, pl. עִירִים.
289. עִירָד ('îrādh), pr. n. *Irad*.
290. עִרֹם [10] ('êrôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עִירְמִם, iii. 7.
291. עַל ('āl), prep. *upon, with* מֵעַל, *from upon*.
292. עָלָה [862] ('ālā), *go up*, (פֿ Gutt. and לָה), Impf. יִעֲלֶה, ii. 6, Hiph. *offer up*.
293. עָלָה (const. עָלָה) [18] ('ālē), m., *leaf*.
294. עִם ('im), prep. *with, along with*.
295. עָפָר [108] ('āphār), m., *dust*.
296. עֵץ [326] ('ēç), m., *tree*.
297. עָצַב [17] ('āçābh), *suffer pain*, (פֿ Gutt.), Hithp. w. Wāw consec. וַיִּתְעַצֵּב, *grieve oneself*, vi. 6.
298. עָצַב [7] ('ēçābh), m., *pain, grievance*.
299. עֲצָבוֹן (const. עֲצָבוֹן) [3] (iççābhôn), m., *labor, pain*.
300. עָצָם [120] ('ēçēm), f., *bone*.
301. עָקַב (const. עָקַב) [14] ('āqēbh), m., *heel*.
302. עָרַב [132] ('érēbh), m., *evening*. [raven.]
303. עָרַב [10] ('ôrēbh), m.,
304. עָרוֹם and עָרֹם [16] ('ārôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עָרְמִים, but עָרוּמִים ('rūmmîm), ii. 25.
305. עָרוֹם [11] ('ārûm), m., *prudent, crafty*.
306. עֵשֶׁב [33] ('ēsēbh), m., *green herb, plant*.
307. עָשָׂה [2521] ('āsā), *do, make*, (פֿ Gutt. and לָה), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיַּעַשׂ, i. 7.

308. עֲשִׁירִי [26] ('sîrî), ordinal num. *tenth*.
309. עֶשֶׂר [333] ('āsār), cardinal number *ten*, used only in compounds with units, as in אחד עֶשֶׂר *eleven*, fem. עֶשְׂרֵה ('ēsre), v. 8.
310. עֶשֶׂר (מ. עֶשְׂרֵה) [172] ('ésēr), f., *ten*.
311. עֵת [300] ('ēth), c., *time*.
312. עַתָּה ('ättā), adv. *now*.
313. פֶּה [480] (pé), *mouth*, with fem. suf. פִּיהַּ, iv. 11.
314. פֶּן- (pēn+), conj. *lest*, with Impf.
315. פָּנִים [2000] (pānîm), m., *faces*, const. פָּנַי, i. 2.
316. פָּעַם [110] (pă'ām), f., *tread or step, once*.
317. פָּצָה [15] (pāçā), *rend, open* (ל'ה) iv. 11.
318. פָּצַע [7] (péçă'), m., *wound-ing*, with suf. פָּצַעַי, iv. 23.
319. פָּקַח [20] (pāqăḥ), *open* (the eyes) (ל' Gutt.), Nīph. נִפְקַח, iii. 5. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה, iii. 7.
320. פָּרַד [26] (pārădh), *separate* (ע' Gutt.), Nīph. Impf. יִפְרֹד, ii. 10.
321. פָּרָה [28] (pārā), *bear fruit* (ל' Gutt. and ע' Gutt.), Impv. פְּרוּ i. 22, 28.
322. פְּרִי [115] (p'rî), m., *fruit*.
323. פָּתַח [141] (pāthăḥ), *open*, Nīph. *be opened*, in pause נִפְתָּחוּ, vii. 11, (ל' Gutt.).
324. פֶּתַח [160] (péthăḥ), m., *opening, door*.
325. צֹאן [268] (çô'n), c., *sheep, flock, collective*.
326. צָבָא [13] (çābhā'), m., *army, host*.
327. צָד [33] (çădh), m., *side*, with prep. and suf. בְּצַדָּה, vi. 16.
328. צַדִּיק [203] (çăddiq), m., *just, righteous*.
329. צָהָר [24] (çōhăr), f., *light, collective, lights, windows*.
330. צֹוָה [509] (çāwā), Qāl not used, (ל'ה), Pī'el צִוָּה, *put, command*, Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצֹּו.
331. צִלָּה (çillā), pr. n. *Zillah*.
332. צֶלֶם [16] (çélēm), m., *image, likeness*, i. 26, 27.
333. צֵלַע [42] (çēlā'), m., *side, rib*, pl. צֵלְעוֹת.
334. צָמַח [31] (çāmăḥ), *sprout*, (ל' Gutt.), Hīph. *make sprout*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצְמַח, ii. 5.

835. צַעַק [54] (ṣā'āq), *cry out* ('ע Gutt.), Part. act. plur. צַעֲקִים, iv. 10.
336. צִפּוֹר [39] (ṣippôr), c., *little bird*.
337. קֶדֶם [61] (qédhēm), m., *front, east, as adv. before*.
338. קִדְמָה [4] (qīdhmā), f., *eastward*, const. קִדְמָת, ii. 14.
339. קָדֵשׁ [171] (qādhāš), *be pure, clean, holy*, Pī'el consecrate, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיְקַדֵּשׁ, ii. 3.
340. קוּה [48] (qāwā), *be strong* (ל'ה), Nīph. assemble, gather together, Impf. יִקְוּ, i. 9.
341. קוֹל [500] (qôl), m., *voice, sound*.
342. קוּם [450] (qûm), *rise up*, (ע'ו), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיָּקֻם, iv. 8, Hīph. הִקְיָם, vi. 18.
343. קוֹמָה [45] (qômā), f., *statue, height*.
344. קִיץ [12] (qôṣ), m., *thorn*.
345. קָטָן [56] (qātôn), adj. *little*.
346. קַיִן (qāyīn), pr. n. *Cain*.
347. קֵינָן (qênān), pr. n. *Cainan*.
348. קִיץ [20] (qāyīṣ), m., *fruit-harvest, summer*.
349. קָלִל [82] (qālāl), *be light* in weight, *be diminished*, (ע'ע), Pī'el make light of, curse.
350. קָן [13] (qēn), m., *cell*.
351. קָנָה [81] (qānā), *get, acquire* (ל'ה), iv. 1.
352. קָץ [65] (qēṣ), m., *end*.
353. קָצָה (const. קִצָּה) [90] (qāṣé) (= קָץ), m., *end*.
354. קָצִיר [54] (qāṣîr) m., *harvest*.
355. קָר [1] (qôr), m., *cold*.
356. קָרָא [855] (qārā'), *call* ('ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקְרָא, i. 5, Nīph. Impf. יִקְרָא, ii. 28.
357. רָאָה [1295] (rā'ā), *see, look* ('פ and 'ע Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרָא, i. 4, vi. 2.
358. רֹאשׁ [600] (rô'sh), m., *head*, pl. רִאשִׁים.
359. רִאשׁוֹן [177] (rī'sôn), adj. *first*.
360. רִאשִׁית [51] (rē'sîth), f., denom. from רֹאשׁ, *beginning*.
361. רַב [466] (rābh), m., *much, many*, fem. רַבָּה.
362. רַב־ב [17] (rābhābh), *multiply*, ('פ Gutt. and ע'ע), Inf. const. רַב, vi. 1.

363. רָבָה [243] (rābhā), *increase* ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל''), Impf. apoc. יִרְבֵּ, i. 22, Imv. יִרְבֵּ, i. 22, 28, Hiph. הִרְבָּה, Inf. abs. הִרְבָּה, iii. 16, Impf. 1st pers. אֶרְבֶּה, iii. 16.
364. רָבַץ [30] (rābhāṣ), *lie down, crouch*, Part. act. רָבִץ, iv. 7.
365. רָגַל [260] (réghēl), c., *foot*, with suf. רָגְלָה, viii. 9.
366. רָדָה [25] (rādhā), *have dominion, rule* ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל''), Impf. יִרְדֹּ, i. 26, Imv. יִרְדֹּ, i. 28.
367. רוּחַ [11] (rû(ă)ḥ) and רִיחַ (rî(ă)ḥ), Qāl not used, Hiph. *inhale, smell*, 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. יִרְחַח, viii. 21.
368. רוּחַ [375] rû(ă)ḥ), f., *breath, spirit*.
369. רוּם [193] (rûm), *be high, become high, rise*, Qāl Impf. 3 f. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרְמָם, vii. 17. ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע'').
370. רָחַב [21] (rōḥābh), m., *breadth*, with suf. רָחַבָּה, vi. 15.
371. רָחַף [3] (rāḥāph), Qāl not used, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt.), Pī'el רָחַף, *brood, hover over*, Part. fem. מְרַחֶפֶת, i. 2.
372. רִיחַ [56] (rê(ă)ḥ), m., *fragrance*.
373. רָמַשׁ [14] (rāmās), *creep*, ('פ' Gutt.), Part. act. with art. הִרְמַשׁ, i. 26, fem. הִרְמַשְׁתִּי, i. 21.
374. רָמַשׁ [17] (rémēs), m., *creeping thing*.
375. רָע (f. רָעָה) [650] (ră'), adj. *bad, evil*.
376. רָעָה (rā'ā), f., *badness, wickedness*.
377. רָעָה [183] (rā'ā), *feed, tend*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt. and 'ל''), Part. act. const. רָעָה, iv. 2.
378. רָק (rāq), adv. *only*.
379. רָקִיעַ [17] (rāqî(ă)'), m., *expanse*, const. רָקִיעַ, i. 20.
380. שָׁאַר [131] (šā'ār), *remain*, Nīph. *be left*, vii. 23, ('ע' Gutt.).
381. שִׁבְעָה (m. שְׁבַע) [96] (šēbhā'), f., *seven*, שְׁבִיעִי *seventh*, ii. 2, שִׁבְעָתִים *sevenfold*, iv. 15.
382. שָׁבַת [70] (šābhāth), *rest, cease*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת, ii. 2.
383. שָׁגַם [1] (šāggām), *only in*

- vi. 3, with בָּ, (*in their*)
wandering.
384. שָׁהָם [11] (šōhām), m.,
onyx, sardonyx.
385. שׁוּב [1100] (šûbh), *turn*,
(ו'ע), Impf. 2d sg. תִּשׁוּב,
iii. 19.
386. שׁוּף [3] (šûph), *bruise*,
crush, (ו'ע), Impf. יִשׁוּף,
iii. 15.
387. שָׁחַת [151] (šāḥāth), Qāl
not used, (ו'ע Gutt.), Pī'el
destroy, corrupt; Nīph.
Impf. with Wāw consec.
וַתִּשְׁחַת, vi. 11.
388. שָׁת [85] (šîth), *put, place*,
(ו'ע), Perf. שָׁת, iv. 25,
Impf. 1st sg. אֶשֶׁת, iii. 15.
389. שָׁכַךְ [5] (šākhākh), *subside*,
Impf. 3 m. pl. with Wāw
cons. וַיִּשְׁכְּכוּ, viii. 1, (ו'ע).
390. שָׁכַן [127] (šākhān), *abide*,
 dwell, Hīph. Impf. with
Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁכֵּן.
391. שָׁלַח [837] (šālāḥ), *send*,
put forth (ל' Gutt.), Impf.
יִשְׁלַח, Pī'el Impf. with
Wāw consecutive and suf.
וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, iii. 23.
392. שָׁלֹשׁ (m. שְׁלֹשָׁה) (šālôš),
f., *three*; ordinal שְׁלִישִׁי,
third, pl. שְׁלִישִׁים, *third-*
- story cells*, שְׁלִישִׁים, *thirty*.
393. שָׁם (šām), adv. *there*.
394. שֵׁם [850] (šēm), m., *name*.
395. שֵׁם (šēm), pr. n. *Shem*.
396. שָׁמַיִם [400] (šāmāyīm), m.,
only in pl. *heavens*.
397. שְׁמֹנֶה (m. שְׁמֹנֶה) (š'mô-
né), f. *eight*, שְׁמֹנִים, *eighty*.
398. שָׁמַע [1104] (šāmā'), *hear*,
listen to (ל' Gutt.), Impf.
3 pl. with Wāw consec.
וַיִּשְׁמָעוּ, iii. 8, Imv. שִׁמְעוּ,
iv. 23.
399. שָׁמַר [460] (šāmār), *keep*,
watch, Inf. const. with
prep. and suf. לְשָׁמְרָה, ii.
15, Part. act. שֹׁמֵר, iv. 9.
400. שָׁנָה [22] (šānā), f., *year*,
pl. שָׁנִים.
401. שְׁנִי [150] (šēnî), adj. *sec-*
ond, pl. שְׁנַיִם, *second-story*
cells, vi. 16.
402. שְׁנַיִם (const. שְׁנִי) [680]
(š'nāyīm), m., cardinal *two*,
f. שְׁתֵּים, const. שְׁתִּי, iv. 19.
403. שָׁעָה [15] (šā'ā), *look, re-*
gard (ו'ע Gutt. and ל''),
Impf. apoc. with Wāw
consec. וַיִּשַׁע, iv. 4.
404. שָׁקָה [74] (šāqā), Qāl not
used, Hīph. הִשְׁקָה, *give*
to drink, ii. 6.

405. שָׂרֵץ [14] (šārāṣ), *swarm*,
be many ('ע Gutt.), i. 20.
406. שָׂרֵץ [15] (šérēṣ), m.,
swarm, collective *reptiles*.
407. שֵׁשׁ (m. שֵׁשֶׁה [26] (šēš),
f., *six*, ordinal שֵׁשִׁי, *sixth*,
i. 31.
408. שֵׁת (šēth), pr. n. *Seth*.
409. שָׂדֶה [330] (sādhé), m.,
field, *open country*.
410. שִׁיחַ [4] (sî(ă)ḥ), m., *shrub*,
bush.
411. שִׁים and שׁוּם [603] (sîm),
put, *set*, *place*, ('ע"), Impf.
יִשֵּׁם, apoc. יִשֵּׂם, with
Wāw consec. וַיִּשֵּׂם, ii. 8.
412. שִׁבַּל [76] (sākhāl), *look at*,
behold, Hīph. *make wise*,
Inf. const. הַשְׁבִּיל, iii. 6.
413. תַּאֲוָה (const. תַּאֲוֹת [26]
(tā'awā), f., *desire*.
414. תַּאֲנֶה [37] (t'ēnā), f., *fig*,
fig-tree. [chest.
415. תֵּבָה [28] (têbhā), f., *ark*,
416. תֹּהוּ [20] (tōhû), m., *waste-*
ness, *desolation*.
417. תְּהוֹם [35] (t'hôm), c.,
abyss, *deep*.
418. תּוֹבֵל קִין (tûbhāl qāyîn),
pr. n. *Tubal-cain*, iv. 22.
419. תּוֹךְ [430] (tāwēkh), m.,
múlst, const. תּוֹךְ, i. 6.
420. תּוֹלְדֹת [39] (tôl'dhôth), f.
pl., *generations*, *history*.
421. תַּחַת (tāhăth), prep. *under*.
422. תַּחְתִּי [20] (tăhtî), m., *low-*
est part, pl. תַּחְתִּים, vi. 16.
423. תָּמִים (const. תְּמִים [90]
(tāmîm), m., *perfect*, *com-*
plete.
424. תַּנִּין [1] (tännîn), m., *water-*
serpent, *monster*, pl. תַּנִּינִים,
i. 21.
425. תָּפַר [4] (tāphăr), *sew to-*
gether, Impf. pl. with Wāw
consec. וַיִּתְּפֶרּוּ, iii. 7.
426. תִּפְשׁ [54] (tāphăs), *catch*,
(harp strings), *play*, Part.
act. תִּפֵּשׁ, iv. 21.
427. תַּרְדֵּמָה (const. תַּרְדֵּמַת [7]
(tărdēmā), f., *deep sleep*,
ii. 21.
428. תִּשְׁקָה [3] (t'sûqā), f.,
desire, *longing*.
429. תִּשַּׁע (const. תִּשְׁעָה [58] (tēsă'),
nine,
תִּשְׁעִים, *ninety*.

ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY

OF

GENESIS I.—VIII.*

- | | | |
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WORD LISTS.



WORD LISTS—HEBREW.

LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500—5000 times.

1. אָכַל	8. יָלַד	15. עָבַר	22. רָאָה
2. אָמַר	9. יָצָא	16. עָלָה	23. שָׁם
3. בּוֹא	10. יָשָׁב	17. עָמַד	24. שׁוּב
4. דָּבַר	11. לָקַח	18. עָשָׂה	25. שָׁלַח
5. הָיָה	12. מוֹת	19. צִוָּה	26. שָׁמַע
6. הָלַךְ	13. נָשָׂא	20. קוּם	
7. יָדַע	14. נָתַן	21. קָרָא	

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200—500 times.

27. אָהַב	37. יָסַף	47. מָלַךְ	57. פָּקַד
28. אָסַף	38. יָרָא	48. מָצָא	58. רָבָה
29. בָּנָה	39. יָרַד	49. נָגַד	59. רוּם
30. בָּקַשׁ	40. יָרַשׁ	50. נָטָה	60. שָׁכַב
31. בָּרַךְ	41. יָשַׁע	51. נָכָה	61. שָׁמַר
32. זָכַר	42. כּוֹן	52. נָפַל	62. שָׁפַט
33. חִזַּק	43. כָּלָה	53. נָצַל	63. שָׁתָה
34. חָטָא	44. כָּרַת	54. סוּר	
35. חִיָּה	45. כָּתַב	55. עָבַר	
36. יָכַל	46. מָלֵא	56. עָנָה	

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100—200 times.

64. אָבַד	66. בּוֹשׁ	68. בִּין	70. גָּאַל
65. אָמַן	67. בָּטַח	69. בָּכָה	71. גָּרַל

72.-	גֹּר	83.	יִטֵּב	94.	סָבַב	105.	שָׂרַף
73.	נָלַה	84.	יָתַר	95.	סָפַר	106.	שָׂאֵל
74.-	דָּרַשׁ	85.	כָּבַד	96.	עָזַב	107.	שָׁבַע
75.-	הָלַל	86.	בָּסָה	97.	פָּנָה	108.	שָׁבַר
76.	הָרַג	87.	כָּפַר	98.	קָבַר	109.	שָׁחָה
77.	זָבַח	88.	לָבַשׁ	99.	קָדַשׁ	110.	שָׁחַת
78.	חָלַל	89.	לָחַם	100.	קָרַב	111.	שָׁכַן
79.-	חָנָה	90.	לָכַד	101.	רָדַף	112.	שָׁלַךְ
80.-	חָשַׁב	91.	נָנַע	102.	רוּץ	113.	שָׁלַם
81.-	טָמֵא	92.	נָגַשׁ	103.	רָעָה	114.	שָׂרַת
82.-	יָדָה	93.	נָסַע	104.	שָׁנֵא		

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50-100 times.

115.	אָבָה	130.	חָרַל	145.	יָרָה	160.	נָחַל
116.	אָחַז	131.	חוּל	146.	כָּבַס	161.	נָטַע
117.	אָסַר	132.	חָלָה	147.	כָּעַס	162.	נָכַר
118.	אָרַר	133.	חָלַק	148.	כָּשַׁל	163.	נָצַב
119.	בָּחַר	134.	חָנַן	149.	לֹון	164.	נָצַח
120.	בָּלַע	135.	חָפֵץ	150.	לָמַר	165.	נָצַר
121.	בָּעַר	136.	חָרָה	151.	מָדַר	166.	נָשַׁג
122.	בָּקַע	137.	חָרַשׁ	152.	מָהַר	167.	סָגַר
123.	בָּרָא	138.	חָתַת	153.	מָכַר	168.	סָתַר
124.	בָּרַח	139.	טָהַר	154.	מָלַט	169.	עוּר
125.	דָּבַק	140.	יָבַשׁ	155.	מָשַׁח	170.	עָזַר
126.	הִפָּךְ	141.	יָכַח	156.	מָשַׁל	171.	עָנָה
127.	זוּר	142.	יָעַץ	157.	נָבֵט	172.	עָרַךְ
128.	זָנָה	143.	יָצַק	158.	נָרַח	173.	פָּדָה
129.	זָרַע	144.	יָצַר	159.	נוּחַ	174.	פּוּץ

175.	פָּלֵא	184.	קָנָה	193.	רָפָא	201.	נָשִׁית
176.	פָּלַל	185.	קָרַע	194.	רָצָה	202.	נָשָׁם
177.	פָּעַל	186.	רָחַם	195.	שָׁבַע	203.	נָשָׁמַד
178.	פָּרַר	187.	רָחֵץ	196.	שָׁבַל	204.	נָשָׁמָם
179.	פָּרַשׁ	188.	רָחַק	197.	נָשַׁבַת	205.	נָשָׁקָה
180.	צָעַק	189.	רִיב	198.	נָשָׂרַד	206.	תָּנָם
181.	צָפָה	190.	רָכַב	199.	נָשַׁחַט	207.	תָּפַשׁ
182.	צָרַר	191.	רָנַן	200.	נָשִׁיר	208.	תָּקַע
183.	קָלַל	192.	רָעַע				

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500-5000 times.

1.	אָב	11.	בֵּית	21.	לֵב	31.	קוֹל
2.	אָדָם	12.	בֶּן	22.	מָאָה	32.	קָדַשׁ
3.	אָדָנִי	13.	דָּבָר	23.	מַיִם	33.	רֹאשׁ
4.	אָח	14.	דָּרָךְ	24.	מֶלֶךְ	34.	שָׁבָעָה
5.	אָחֵר	15.	הָר	25.	נֶפֶשׁ	35.	שֵׁם
6.	אֲחֵר	16.	חֵי	26.	עֶבֶד	36.	שָׁנִים
7.	אִישׁ	17.	טוֹב	27.	עֵינַי	37.	שָׁנָה
8.	אֱלֹהִים	18.	יָד	28.	עִיר		
9.	אָנוּשׁ	19.	יוֹם	29.	עָם		
10.	אָרֶץ	20.	כָּהֵן	30.	פָּנִים		

LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300-500 times.

38. אָדוֹן	48. זֶהָב	58. מָקוֹם	68. פֶּה
39. אָהֶל	49. חֹדֶשׁ	59. מִשְׁפָּט	69. רֵב
40. אֵלֶף	50. חֲמִשׁ	60. נָבִיא	70. רוּחַ
41. אַרְבָּעָה	51. חֶרֶב	61. סָבִיב	71. שָׂרָה
42. אִשָּׁה	52. יָם	62. עוֹלָה	72. שׂוֹר
43. בְּהֵמָה	53. כָּלִי	63. עוֹלָם	73. שְׁלוֹשׁ
44. בֵּת	54. כֶּסֶף	64. עֵץ	74. שָׁמַיִם
45. גֶּרֹול	55. לֶחֶם	65. עֶשֶׂר	75. יַשְׁעַר
46. גּוֹי	56. מִזְבֵּחַ	66. עֲשָׂרִים	76. תֵּנוּךְ
47. דָּם	57. מִלְחָמָה	67. עַת	

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times.

77. אֶבֶן	87. בָּשָׂר	97. מָאֵד	107. עוֹזֵן
78. אֲדָמָה	88. גְּבוּל	98. מוֹעֵד	108. צֵאֵן
79. אֵיל	89. זֶרַע	99. מַחֲנֶה	109. קָרֵב
80. אֵל	90. חֲטָאֵת	100. מִטָּה	110. רֶגֶל
81. אִמָּה	91. חֵיל	101. מְלָאךְ	111. רֶעַ
82. אָף	92. חֶסֶד	102. מִנְחָה	112. רִשְׁעַ
83. אָרוֹן	93. קְבוּרָה	103. מַעֲשֵׂה	113. שָׁלוֹם
84. בָּגֶד	94. כֶּף	104. מִשְׁפָּחָה	114. יֵשׁ
85. בֶּקֶר	95. לֵבָב	105. נִחְלָה	115. תּוֹרָה
86. בְּרִית	96. לַיְלָה	106. נָעַר	

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100–200 times.

116.	אֵין	134.	יֵין	152.	מִשְׁכָּן	169.	צַר
117.	אַרְבָּעִים	135.	יָמִין	153.	נָגַב	170.	רֹאשׁוֹן
118.	בְּכוֹר	136.	יֵשׁ	154.	נָחַל	171.	רֵב
119.	בָּקָר	137.	יִשְׂרָאֵל	155.	נַחֲשֶׁת	172.	רֹחֵב
120.	גְּבוּר	138.	כְּבֹשׁ	156.	נָשִׂיא	173.	רֶכֶב
121.	דּוֹר	139.	כַּח	157.	סוֹם	174.	רָעַב
122.	זֶבַח	140.	כֶּנֶף	158.	סֶפֶר	175.	שָׁפָה
123.	זָקֵן	141.	כֶּסֶף	159.	עֲבוּדָה	176.	שִׁבְט
124.	חוֹמָה	142.	כֶּרֶם	160.	עָרָה	177.	שַׁבָּת
125.	חוּץ	143.	לִשׁוֹן	161.	עָפָר	178.	שְׁלִישִׁי
126.	חֶכֶם	144.	מִגְרֵשׁ	162.	עֵצִים	179.	שִׁמּוֹן
127.	חֲכָמָה	145.	מוֹת	163.	עָרַב	180.	שְׁמֹנֶה
128.	חֲמָה	146.	מְלָאכָה	164.	פָּר	181.	שְׁמִשׁ
129.	חֲמִשִּׁים	147.	מַמְלָכָה	165.	פָּרִי	182.	שְׁנִי
130.	חֲצִי	148.	מִסְפָּר	166.	פָּתַח	183.	שֶׁקֶר
131.	חֵק	149.	מַעַל	167.	צָדֵק	184.	תוֹעֵבָה
132.	חֶקֶה	150.	מִצּוֹה	168.	צִדְקָה	185.	תָּמִיד
133.	יָחַד	151.	מִרְאָה				

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50–100 times.

186.	אֲבִיוֹן	191.	אֲחִיזָה	196.	אֱלֹמָנָה	201.	אֲרַח
187.	אֲדָן	192.	אֲחֵרוֹן	197.	אֱמוּנָה	202.	אֲרִי
188.	אֲוֹן	193.	אַחֲרִית	198.	אֶמֶר	203.	אַרְיֵה
189.	אוֹצֵר	194.	אֱלוֹהִים	199.	אֶפֶוד	204.	אֲרֶךְ
190.	אוֹת	195.	אֱלוֹף	200.	אֶרֶז	205.	אִשָּׁה

206.	בָּטָן	234.	חֲמֹר	262.	מָצָה	290.	פָּאָה
207.	בָּמָה	235.	חָמֶם	263.	מִקְדָּשׁ	291.	צוּר
208.	בָּעַל	236.	חֵן	264.	מִקְנֶה	292.	צָרָה
209.	בָּרָזַל	237.	חֵץ	265.	מָרוֹם	293.	קָדָם
210.	בָּרָכָה	238.	חֲרָפָה	266.	מִשָּׂא	294.	קָטוֹן
211.	גָּאוֹן	239.	חֲשֵׁךְ	267.	מִשִּׁיחַ	295.	קָטָרֶת
212.	גְּבוּרָה	240.	טָהוֹר	268.	מִשְׁמֶרֶת	296.	קִיר
213.	גִּבּוֹר	241.	טָמֵא	269.	מִשְׁקָל	297.	קָנָה
214.	גּוֹרֵל	242.	יָאוֹר	270.	נָדָר	298.	קֶץ
215.	גֵּיא	243.	יוֹמָם	271.	נֶסֶךְ	299.	קָצָה
216.	גָּמַל	244.	יֵלֵד	272.	נֶעְרָה	300.	קָצִיר
217.	גִּפֶּן	245.	יָעַר	273.	סָלָה	301.	קָרְבָן
218.	גֵּר	246.	יְרִיעָה	274.	סָלַע	302.	קָרוֹב
219.	דָּבָר	247.	יְשׁוּעָה	275.	סָלַת	303.	קָרוֹן
220.	דָּבַשׁ	248.	כָּסִיל	276.	עֵבֶר	304.	קָשָׁת
221.	דָּלַת	249.	כָּרוֹב	277.	עֵד	305.	רֵאשִׁית
222.	דַּעַת	250.	כְּתָף	278.	עֵדוּת	306.	רָחֵק
223.	הֵיכַל	251.	מִגְדָּל	279.	עוֹר	307.	רִיב
224.	הֶמוֹן	252.	כָּגוֹן	280.	עֹז	308.	רִיחַ
225.	זָכָר	253.	מִדָּה	281.	עֹז	309.	רָצוֹן
226.	זָרוּעַ	254.	מִדִּינָה	282.	עֲלִיזוֹן	310.	שְׂמָאל
227.	חָבַל	255.	מוֹסֵר	283.	עָמַל	311.	שְׂמֵחָה
228.	חָג	256.	מִזְמוֹר	284.	עָמַק	312.	שְׁעִיר
229.	חָדָשׁ	257.	מִזְרַח	285.	עָנִי	313.	שְׂאוּל
230.	חֲטָה	258.	מָחָר	286.	עָנָן	314.	שְׂאֵרִית
231.	חֶלֶב	259.	מַחְשַׁבֶּת	287.	עֶצָה	315.	שְׁבִיעִי
232.	חֵלוֹם	260.	מַלְכוּת	288.	עֶרְבָה	316.	שְׁבָעִים
233.	חֶלֶק	261.	מַעַט	289.	עֶרְוָה	317.	שׁוֹפָר

318.	שׁוֹר	322.	שְׂמָמָה	326.	שִׁשִּׁים	330.	תְּפִלָּה
319.	שִׁיר	323.	שֵׁן	327.	תָּמִים	331.	תְּרוּמָה
320.	שְׁלַחַן	324.	שְׂפָחָה	328.	תְּפִאָרָה	332.	תִּשְׁעָה
321.	שָׁלֵם	325.	שָׁקֶל	329.	תְּפִאָרֶת		

WORD LISTS—TRANSLATION.

LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500–5000 times.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Eat | 10. Sit, dwell | 19. Command |
| 2. Say | 11. Take | 20. Rise, stand |
| 3. Go in | 12. Die | 21. Call, meet |
| 4. Speak | 13. Lift up | 22. See |
| 5. Be | 14. Give | 23. Put |
| 6. Go | 15. Pass over | 24. Turn |
| 7. Know | 16. Go up | 25. Send |
| 8. Bring forth | 17. Stand | 26. Hear |
| 9. Go out | 18. Do, make | |

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200–500 times.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 27. Love | 40. Possess | 52. Fall |
| 28. Gather | 41. Deliver | 53. Snatch, deliver |
| 29. Build | 42. Prepare | 54. Turn aside |
| 30. Seek | 43. Complete | 55. Serve |
| 31. Bless | 44. Cut | 56. Answer |
| 32. Remember | 45. Write | 57. Visit |
| 33. Be strong | 46. Be full | 58. Multiply |
| 34. Sin | 47. Be king | 59. Be high |
| 35. Live | 48. Find | 60. Lie down |
| 36. Be able | 49. Make known | 61. Keep |
| 37. Add | 50. Stretch out | 62. Judge |
| 38. Be afraid | 51. Smite | 63. Drink |
| 39. Go down | | |

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100–200 times.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 64. Perish | 70. Redeem | 76. Kill |
| 65. Be firm | 71. Be great | 77. Sacrifice |
| 66. Be ashamed | 72. Sojourn | 78. Pollute, begin |
| 67. Trust | 73. Reveal | 79. Encamp |
| 68. Perceive | 74. Tread, seek | 80. Impute, think |
| 69. Weep | 75. Praise | 81. Be unclean |

82. Thank	93. Depart	104. Hate
83. Be good	94. Surround	105. Burn
84. Be left	95. Number	106. Ask
85. Be heavy	96. Abandon	107. Swear
86. Conceal	97. Turn about	108. Break in pieces
87. Cover	98. Bury	109. Do obeisance
88. Put on	99. Be holy	110. Corrupt
89. Fight	100. Draw near	111. Dwell
90. Capture	101. Pursue	112. Cast
91. Touch	102. Run	113. Be whole
92. Approach	103. Feed	114. Minister

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50--100 times.

115. Be willing	141. Reprove	167. Shut
116. Seize	142. Give counsel	168. Conceal
117. Bind	143. Pour out	169. Awake
118. Curse	144. Form	170. Assist
119. Choose	145. Cast, instruct	171. Be afflicted
120. Swallow	146. Wash	172. Arrange
121. Consume	147. Be provoked	173. Redeem
122. Cleave, split	148. Stumble	174. Scatter
123. Create	149. Lodge	175. Separate, be won-
124. Flee	150. Learn	176. Pray [derful
125. Cleave, cling	151. Measure	177. Do, make
126. Turn, overthrow	152. Hasten	178. Break, fail
127. Sojourn [tion	153. Sell	179. Spread out
128. Commit fornication	154. Escape	180. Cry out
129. Sow	155. Anoint	181. Watch, cover
130. Cease [forth, wait	156. Rule	182. Distress
131. Be pained, bring	157. Look, regard	183. Be light
132. Be sick	158. Drive away	184. Get, obtain
133. Distribute	159. Rest	185. Rend
134. Be gracious	160. Inherit	186. Have mercy
135. Delight	161. Plant	187. Wash
136. Be angry [silent	162. Know, be ignorant	188. Be far off
137. Plow, engrave, be	163. Set	189. Strive
138. Be dismayed	164. Be pre-eminent	190. Ride
139. Be clean	165. Keep, watch	191. Sing, cry aloud
140. Be dry	166. Reach	192. Be evil

193. Heal	199. Kill	205. Drink
194. Be pleased	200. Sing	206. Finish
195. Suffice	201. Put	207. Catch, seize
196. Act wisely, pros-	202. Rise early	208. Strike, blow (a
197. Cease, rest [per	203. Destroy [tonished	[trumpet)
198. Destroy	204. Be desolate, as-	

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500-5000 times.

1. Father	14. Way	26. Servant
2. Man, mankind	15. Mountain	27. Eye, fountain
3. LORD	16. Living, life	28. City
4. Brother	17. Good	29. People
5. One	18. Hand	30. Face
6. After	19. Day	31. Voice
7. Man	20. Priest	32. Holiness
8. God	21. Heart	33. Head
9. Man, mankind	22. Hundred ✓	34. Seven
10. Earth	23. Water	35. Name
11. House	24. King	36. Two
12. Son	25. Soul	37. Year
13. Word, thing		

LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300-500 times.

38. Master	44. Daughter	50. Five
39. Tent	45. Great	51. Sword
40. Ox, thousand	46. Nation	52. Sea
41. Four	47. Blood	53. Article, vessel
42. Woman	48. Gold	54. Silver
43. Cattle	49. New, month	55. Bread

56. Altar	63. Age, eternity	70. Spirit
57. War	64. Tree	71. Field
58. Place	65. (Ten)-teen	72. Prince
59. Judgment	66. Twenty	73. Three
60. Prophet	67. Time	74. Heavens
61. Around	68. Mouth	75. Gate
62. Burnt-offering	69. Many	76. Midst

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times.

77. Stone	90. Sin	103. Work
78. Ground	91. Strength	104. Family
79. Ram	92. Kindness	105. Inheritance
80. Mighty one, God	93. Honor	106. Boy, servant
81. Cubit	94. Palm of hand	107. Iniquity
82. Nose, anger	95. Heart	108. Flock
83. Ark	96. Night	109. Midst
84. Garment	97. Exceedingly	110. Foot
85. Morning	98. Season	111. Friend, neigh-
86. Covenant	99. Camp	112. Wicked [bor
87. Flesh	100. Rod, tribe	113. Peace
88. Boundary	101. Messenger	114. Six
89. Seed	102. Offering	115. Law

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100-200 times.

116. Ear	130. Half	144. Pasture
117. Forty	131. Statute	145. Death
118. First-born	132. Statute	146. Work
119. Herd, cattle	133. Together, alike	147. Kingdom
120. Hero	134. Wine	148. Number
121. Generation	135. Right hand	149. Above
122. Sacrifice	136. There is	150. Commandment
123. Old man, elder	137. Straight, upright	151. Appearance [nacle
124. Wall	138. Lamb	152. Dwelling, taber-
125. Abroad	139. Strength	153. South country
126. Wise	140. Wing	154. Valley, brook
127. Wisdom	141. Throne	155. Bronze, copper
128. Heat, fury	142. Vineyard	156. Prince
129. Fifty	143. Tongue	157. Horse

158. Book	168. Righteousness	177. Rest, sabbath
159. Service	169. Adversary	178. Third
160. Congregation	170. First	179. Oil, fat
161. Dust	171. Abundance	180. Eight
162. Bone	172. Breadth	181. Sun
163. Evening	173. Chariot	182. Second
164. Bullock	174. Famine	183. Falsehood
165. Fruit	175. Lip, shore	184. Abomination
166. Door	176. Rod, tribe	185. Continuity
167. Righteousness		

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50-100 times.

186. Needy	213. Mighty one, man	240. Clean
187. Socket	214. Lot	241. Unclean
188. Iniquity	215. Valley	242. River, Nile
189. Treasury	216. Camel	243. Daily
190. Sign	217. Vine	244. Child, youth
191. Possession	218. Stranger	245. Forest
192. Last	219. Pestilence	246. Curtain
193. Latter end	220. Honey	247. Deliverance
194. God	221. Door	248. Fool
195. Leader, ox	222. Knowledge	249. Cherub
196. Widow	223. Temple	250. Shoulder
197. Faithfulness	224. Multitude	251. Tower
198. Saying	225. Male	252. Shield
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followed by singular verbs. - Each of the
was then

As well as and none take singular
Greek as well as Latin was studied
none of us is going

To lie means to place ones self in
horizontal position To lay means
put in place - to spread on the surface
The book lies on the table - I lay a
mat I laid down - I have lain down
for I have laid down

Article - dagab - is marked when
X V follows

Elohim אֱלֹהִים - look on page 5
Ex. p. 1.

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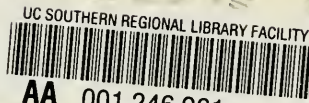
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